Gail Riplinger Which Bible Is **Answers to Common Questions Concerning Modern Versions and Translations**

Gail Riplinger answers questions about contemporary Bible versions and translations.

Are there any reliable or trustworthy versions other than the King James Version?

Can a person be saved by reading from the new versions?

Which of the new versions is best?

How do you recognize New Agc Bible versions?

Are many evangelicals leaders who recommend modern versions deceived?

Does the NIV change references to homosexuality?

Is the NKJV a good version or translation?

And many more . . .

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Which Bible Is God's Word?

Gail Riplinger

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All scripture references are from the King James Version unless otherwise stated.

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Preface

A brief biography of the author may be found on the back cover of this book.

In reading this book, keep in mind that these were questions asked Gail Riplinger by Noah Hutchings, president and host of Southwest Radio Church. Therefore, a few personal references may be interspersed.

Noah Hutchings has authored over one hundred books and booklets, including Petra In History and Prophecy, Commentary on Daniel, Romance of Romans, The Revived Roman Empire and the Beast of the Apocalypse, Rapture and Resurrection, Prophecy In Stone, and others. Rev. Hutchings is also a world traveler, including leading missions to Russia, China, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and other parts of the world.

Introduction

While Gail Riplinger's previously published book, New Age Bible Versions, angered many publishers, retailers, and users of contemporary bible versions and translations, it did cause many to think about where the course of these modern scriptural interpretations will end.

This book is a transcript based on interviews I conducted with Gail in which she answers the more common questions asked by listeners about her criticisms of modern versions and her unswerving defense of the King James Version. In response to the many calls and letters about her guest appearance on our ministry, heard daily over eighty stations, we published for dissemination our reasons for using only the King James Version:

- 1. Most newer versions are suspect in that they are copyrighted and published by major publishers where profit is the main motive.
- 2. Because private, corporate, or societal entities own the copyright in the new versions, there may be word changes in subsequent editions that alter even basic Christian doctrines.
- 3. Jesus Christ said that heaven and earth would pass away, but his word would not pass away (Matt. 24:35). Therefore it is evident the KJV is in the line of divine preservation of scripture after 1611 to the present, something that

the newer versions cannot claim.

4. Message

- a. The Authorized King James Bible most fully presents the central doctrines of our Christian faith (i.e., Trinity, deity of Christ, salvation by faith, et al.).
- b. The English vocabulary used does not permit a variety of liberal interpretations (i.e., hell vs. Hades, fornication vs. sexual immorality, him vs. one, et al.).

5. Manuscripts

The readings in this fuller text type have been those of the church at large perennially as evidenced by:

- a. Antiquity (before A.D. 450): papyri, uncials, church fathers, versions;
- b. Continuity: The four aforementioned witness types plus the minuscules (a text which lacks historical continuity does not meet the criteria of preservation—Ps. 12:6–7, KJV);
- c. Variety: Both geographic and type of witness;
- d. Number: The overwhelming majority of witnesses evidence this text type. New versions rest on a minute fraction of the evidence which represents neither continuity, variety, nor number.
- 6. Method—The KJV's use of formal equivalency (F.E.) that is, direct translation, rather than dynamic equivalency (D.E.) (interpretation, not

- translation), gives no opportunity for "private interpretation" by translators.
- 7. Memorization—The Psalmist proclaimed that he had hid God's word in his heart that he might not sin against God (Ps. 119:11). The King James Version is unparalleled for scriptural memorization. Use of the KJV allows intergenerational teaching (Deut. 6:7; 2 Tim. 1:5; 3:15), and memorization enhanced by its use of fewer syllables, alliteration, rhyme, and rhythm.
- 8. Minutiae—Because of the immense weight of the aforementioned seven items and God's promise of Psalm 12:6–7, et al., to "preserve" a "pure" word "forever," we must conclude that any minute question regarding its rendering must be attributed to the "dark glass" through which we see a holy and powerful God.

That the world is getting more and more into the churches is an observation that cannot be contradicted. That more and more seminary graduates refute the virgin birth of Jesus Christ, his divinity and oneness with God the Father, his sinless life, atoning death, resurrection, and second advent is also proven by many religious polls. Inasmuch as publishing newer versions and translations of the bible is a matter of profit, the more modern versions conform to standards of contemporary scholarship and church membership lifestyle, the greater the profit will be. The battle of Christian faith today is

indeed centered on the authority and infallibility of the word; yea, hath God said. We pray that the readers of this book will realize that the war between God and Satan today is over the Way ("there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved"); the Truth (the bible as the revelation of God to mankind); the Life (eternal life through faith in Jesus Christ).

Thank you, Gail, for your courage in defending these eternal truths.

—N.W. Hutchings

Hosts of one national program have questioned your scholarship, contending the only subjects you ever taught at the university were home economics courses. Would you first restate your educational background and your qualifications for writing your book, New Age Bible Versions?

I will remind the "Answer Man" program that truth is independent of who presents it. Paul said in 1 Corinthians 4:3-4, "it is a very small thing that I should be judged of you, or of man's judgment . . . he that judgeth me is the Lord." The callers to the "Answer Man" program are calling the wrong source. God said in Jeremiah 33:3, "Call unto me, and I will answer thee." God is the "Answer Man." Proverbs 15:28 tells us, "The heart of the righteous studieth to answer." It is apparent the host did not put "study" into his answer regarding my credentials. My scholarship has been evaluated by my university colleagues, who, unlike my detractors, actually have access to my records. By the grace of God, I was awarded tenure and graduate faculty status at the large state university where I was a full-time professor for a decade. My colleagues elected me to membership in a national education honorary. Through the mercy of the Lord, the president of the university awarded me a Mortar Board Honor Society teaching award. On the national level, other universities have received with enthusiasm the six college textbooks I have written. On an international level, I have been listed in an edition of Who's Who, and was invited by President Reagan's Citizen Ambassador program to be a representative to Finland and Russia.

For the first ten years of my academic career I researched and taught in the area of the built environment. At the Lord's leading, and because of my Christian convictions, I have spent the last eight years researching, on a full-time basis, the transmission, text, and translations of the holy scriptures. I am more qualified, I suspect, than my detractors, to discuss the variant readings in the new translations because, unlike them, I have done a six-year-long, laborious, word-for-word collation of these texts. This was made possible because of my disability retirement from the university.

But we must remember, as Paul said, "But God for-bid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ" (Gal. 6:14). "My soul shall make her boast in the Lord: the humble shall hear thereof, and be glad" (Ps. 34:2). "Do we begin again to commend ourselves? . . . Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God" (2 Cor. 3:1,5). God said, "that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God" (Luke 16:15). I have just paraded my abominations before the readers. Academic credentials have never been God's criteria for using a person. Moses did not go to Desert State for forty years.

God warns us in Psalm 62:9, "men of high degree are a lie." I believe the church is dying by degrees, with men going to seminary before they've been to the altar. The only D.D.s in the bible are the "dumb dogs, they

cannot bark" (Isa. 56:10), but speak "smooth things" (Isa. 30:10) to mausoleums of "dead men's bones" (Matt. 23:27). God's comment about scholars is in Malachi 2:8,12. He says the scholar "caused many to stumble," and "corrupted the covenant." Today, scholars are creating new versions that corrupt the Old and New Testaments.

To whom will God reveal knowledge? Isaiah 66:2 says, "to this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and trembleth at my word." If the new version proponents, or the new version editors "tremble" at God's word, then the Lord will reveal something to them. If they don't "tremble," it does not matter if they have a Ph.D., a Th.D., or a D.D., the words of knowledge are going to be "hid" from them (Luke 10:21).

According to Romans 8:29, we are going "to be conformed to the image of his Son." But recall that while he was here on earth "his visage was so marred more than any man" (Isa. 52:14). So we can expect this same genre of religious leaders, who turned Jesus Christ over to the soldiers for abuse, to mar the image of anyone who looks to Jesus Christ for authority and not to them.

Did you say there are no other reliable or trustworthy translations or versions other than the King James Version? If not, why is there not a modern version in contemporary English that would be as reliable as the King James Version?

A There will never be a version that would be as reliable as the King James Version because publishers and bible societies now insist on copyrighting their translations to ensure that the profits return to them. According to copyright law, new bible versions can only be copyrighted as "derivative works." Words must be changed whether they need to be changed or not. New versions may update that one archaic word in eight thousand in the KJV, but they must change many other words, actually making it more difficult to read.

When you subject the new versions and the King James Version to the Flesch-Kincaid grade level formula, you discover that the King James Version is fifth grade level; the New King James Version and the New American Standard are sixth grade level; Good News for Modern Man is seventh grade level; the New International Version is eighth grade level. (The computations must be done manually because computer-generated reading level programs, like Grammatik IV,TM cannot make adjustments for the punctuation style of 1611.)

The reason the KJV reads more easily is because, according to a study done at Bob Jones University, ninety-five percent of its words are one or two syllable Anglo-Saxon words. Since the KJV has laid claim to

Which Bible Is God's Word?-9

these first, the derivative copyright works must replace them with harder, Latinized words which always have three or four syllables; many have suffixes and prefixes. Let me give you six examples from the NIV and six from the NKJV; I could give you hundreds and hundreds. The KJV consistently uses an easier word.

NIV	Reference	KJV	
supporting ligament	Eph. 4:16	joint	
conscripted	2 Chron. 2:2	told	
indulge in revelry	Exod. 32:6	rose up to play	
representation	Heb. 1:3	image	
designated	Heb. 5:10	called	
obsolete	Heb. 8:13	old	
NKJV	Reference	KJV	
habitation	2 Cor. 5:2	house	
estranged	Gal. 5:4	no effect	
gratify	Eccl. 2:3	give	
savor	Amos 5:21	smell	
rivulets	Ezek. 31:4	little rivers	
elders	Joel 1:2	old men	

10-Which Bible Is God's Word?

Actual word-for-word collation helps Christians distinguish between actual facts and the exaggerated advertising claims of new versions. Q I go to Israel quite often to visit and lead tours. My guides in Israel use an English translation of the Bible. They and the scholars that I see in Israel prefer the King James Version because it is the closest to the exact meaning of the Hebrew. Those who have studied Greek also prefer the KJV for the same reason.

A The marked difference in style between the text of the King James Version and its preface verifies that it was not written in the style of that period but in the style of the Greek text. The use of word order in the Greek to indicate emphasis is followed precisely in the sentence structure of the KJV.

New versions boast of their substitution of the word "you" for the archaic "ye" and "thee," but do not notice that the KJV uses the word "you" two thousand times. It only uses "ye" and "thee" when needed, to distinguish between the Greek singular and plural; "ye" is plural, and "thee" is singular. By using those particular renderings, the KJV gives an exact representation of the Greek word.

If Jesus walked into a room with a married couple and said, "Ye are of your father the devil," the husband could not say, "He's talking to you, honey," because "ye" is plural. In certain places in the bible—Matthew 16 and other places—the singular and the plural become very important. In a recent United Bible Society newsletter for translators, a contributor recommended the KJV because of its preciseness in this regard.

Could a person be saved by reading the plan of salvation from one of the new versions?

A The Old Testament records many times when the nation of Israel was just one generation away from total apostasy. King James verses are still widely quoted by a generation of pastors and teachers who have memorized its passages. Many salvations are resulting from this. The new birth occurs from the KJV seed. First Peter 1:23 says: "Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever."

- Step 1. "The sower soweth the word" (Mark 4:14, KJV).
- Step 2. "Satan cometh immediately, and taketh away the word" (Mark 4:15).

Some wonderful pastors are unknowingly handing new converts versions like the NIV, in which sixty-four thousand words have been taken away. What did we just read? "Satan cometh immediately," as soon as "the sower soweth the word" "and taketh away the word." The spirit is reborn, but the spiritual growth is going to be aborted.

Please consider the possible parallelism of these two events. The year is 1973. Roe vs. Wade—the Supreme Court legalizes abortion. The NIV New Testament is published. The first attacked the babe in the womb, the second attacked the babe in scripture. The womb was

once the safest place for the baby; the church was once the safest place for the teachings of Christ to babes in Christ. But once again, he is "wounded in the house of my friends" (Zech. 13:6).

I maintain there is no need to contend for NIV crumbs when the master's table is laden with "the children's bread" (Matt. 15:26). Many people are being born again through this KJV seed, but we are seeing a body of Christ today starving and withering on the vine. We may see some new births, but there are eight things we are not seeing:

- 1. We are not seeing personal spiritual growth. Acts 20:32 talks about "the word of his grace, which is able to build you up." Christians are not being built up.
- 2. We do not see a clean church. John 15:3 says, "Ye are clean through the word."
- 3. We see confusion in terms of doctrine. New versions are not easier to understand; they are much easier to misunderstand doctrinally. John 17:17 says, "thy word is truth." We do not know what the truth is anymore in the church. There is so much confusion and contradiction.
- 4. The church no longer has its offensive weapon. Ephesians 6:17 talks about "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." We can have on the rest of the armor of God, and the devil can walk up to us and knock us flat on our backs, unless we have the "whole"

- armour" (Eph. 6:11) which includes the sword, our offensive weapon. With the sword we can "resist the devil, and he will flee from you" (Jam. 4:7), just as Jesus did when Satan tempted him in Luke 4. He said, "It is written."
- 5. The church is not expressing fruit. In John 6:63 Jesus says, "the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit." They are not ordinary words. The "fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering" (Gal. 5:22). Christians do not have love, do not have joy inside, do not have peace in their hearts because they are starving for the true spirit of God, if they are not imbibing the true word of God daily. Our flesh cannot give us joy. Our flesh cannot give us peace, but the word of God can give us those things.
- 6. Christians wonder why prayer is not answered. In John 15:7 Jesus says, "If... my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will." Many people are praying and praying and praying, and since the word does not abide in them their prayers are going unanswered.
- 7. Many Christians are anxious and comfortless. Psychological counseling moved into the church along with the new versions, because new versions strip the word of God of its comforting power. First Thessalonians 4:18 says, "Comfort one another with these words."

 Even the Comforter himself is omitted and re-

placed by the Jehovah Witness term, the Helper (NKJV, John 14:16). The omission in the NIV of Jesus' promise to "heal the brokenhearted" in Luke 4:18 is just one of scores of such omissions and unsettling word changes.

8. The church will not be prepared for the judgment seat of Christ. John 12:48 says, "The word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day." Without guidance from the true word of God, some Christians may miss rewards God would like to give them.

However, there is one rather temporary advantage in using a "new" bible version: you will not be persecuted. Isaiah 66:5 indicates that those Christians who "tremble at his word" will be "hated" and "cast" out by their "brethren." The advantage is temporary, though, because these "brethren" will be "ashamed" at the coming of the Lord. "Hear the word of the Lord, ye that tremble at his word; Your brethren that hated you, that cast you out for my name's sake, said, Let the Lord be glorified: but he shall appear to your joy, and they shall be ashamed."

So, if someone takes your head off for standing for the word of God, know that it is merely a foreboding shadow of the coming tribulation when saints will be "beheaded... for the word of God" (Rev. 20:4) and "slain for the word" (Rev. 6:9).

In the new versions, why is the Lord's Prayer changed in the gospel of Luke and not changed in Matthew?

Constantine, the Roman emperor in the fourth century A.D., wanted to unite the pagans and the Christians, so he needed a religious document that appeared both. It had to have both the Christian and the shortened occult adaptation of the Lord's Prayer in it. He called for the creation of the Vaticanus and Sinaiticus manuscripts, which now underlie new versions. This is why we see new versions with one kind of Lord's Prayer in Matthew and another kind of Lord's Prayer in Luke. The manuscripts he created disappeared from use from the fourth century until the late nineteenth century. In 1881 liberal church men, Westcott and Hort, and the spiritualists in England saw in those manuscripts the same ecumenical spirit that Constantine liked sixteen hundred years earlier. Westcott and Hort modified the historical Greek New Testament text to match those manuscripts. Echoing this one-world religion theme, New Agers today say, "We need to synthesize the major religions with a world religion." New Age religion is not simply Hinduism, or simply Buddhism, or simply Christianity. It is a synthesis containing elements of all religions. One New Ager writes, "Eastern mysticism must be incorporated into traditional Christianity."

The Lord's Prayer in Luke 11:2 in the new versions is believed to be the one created by Marcion, a heretic, in the third century. Christians like Justin Martyr,

Irenaeus, and Tertullian concluded that Marcion, who they called "the beast," was the culprit who created this shortened Lord's Prayer that we see in the NIV today. Heretics did not change what they did not have. Marcion had only the book of Luke and that's what he changed. Occultists like Madame Blavatsky, and books like *The Dogma and Ritual of High Magic*, admit that occultists use Marcion's shortened version to pray to Lucifer. The NIV's Lord's Prayer has fourteen words taken out relating to heaven. If you're praying to Lucifer, obviously, you cannot have words directing the prayer to heaven. Those all have to come out. The words "deliver us from evil" must be removed if you are praying to Lucifer

The Lord's Prayer, as it occurs in Luke 11:2 in the NIV and the NASB, occurs in no Greek manuscript in the world today. The old manuscripts—Vaticanus, Sinaiticus, and uncials A, C, and D—omit words and phrases from the Lord's Prayer in Luke. But none of these read *in toto* as the new versions do. So what we have in the NIV and the NASB, in Luke 11:2, is a Lord's Prayer that has never existed anywhere other than what Madame Blavatsky and occultists call their prayer to Lucifer.

The Lord's Prayer in Matthew 6:9 in the new versions does have corruptions, however. Verse thirteen has been completely omitted. This includes the phrase "thine is the kingdom." Obviously, Lucifer does not want the kingdom to go to the Lord Jesus Christ. Epiphanius, in his 350 A.D. book entitled Heresies, reveals that a recension of Matthew was created by the Ebionites. So now

18-Which Bible Is God's Word?

the NIV and the NASB both have a Lord's Prayer in Matthew 6:9 that starts with God and ends with the devil.

Has the Amplified Bible been endorsed or authorized by the Lockman Foundation?

Yes it has. The Lockman Foundation and Dewey Lockman sponsored and copyrighted the Amplified Gospel of John back in 1954 and the Amplified New Testament in 1958. Zondervan then took it over, I believe, and in 1962 came out with Job through Malachi. In 1964 they came out with Genesis through Esther. In 1965 the entire Amplified Bible was published. Zondervan has recently been taken over by Harper San Francisco, a secular publishing house that was in turn bought out by Rupert Murdoch, media's "prince of darkness." Zondervan has been in secular hands for some time. One of the members of the Amplified Version committee, Dr. Franklin Logsdon, has renounced the Amplified Version, as well as the New American Standard. He said:

"As a member of the editorial committee in the production of the Amplified New Testament, we honestly and conscientiously felt it was a mark of intelligence to follow Westcott and Hort. Now, what you have in these books strikes terror to my heart. It proves, alarmingly, that being conscientiously wrong is a most dangerous state of being. God help us to be more cautious, lest we fall into the snares of the arch deceiver."

The books he referred to are Which Bible? and True

or False?, by Dr. D.O. Fuller. These showed Dr. Logsdon, for the first time, the corrupt nature of the Westcott and Hort Greek text underlying new versions—that would include the NIV, the Amplified, and the NASB. The particular problem with the Amplified Bible is that it is guilty of adding to God's word. It is called an "expanded translation." It is in direct violation of Revelation 22:18 which says: "For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book." Proverbs 30:6 adds: "Add thou not unto his words, lest he reprove thee, and thou be found a liar." We are forbidden to add anything to the word of God, and the Amplified Bible translation has in fact done that.

I remember when the Amplified Bible came out. I believe it was first published by Zondervan. I know Dr. E. F. Webber offered the Amplified Bible through the ministry. I think in a subsequent edition there were some word changes. He examined the Amplified Bible and concluded that this ministry would go back to the KJV and never use anything else. We have not, over the program or in our publications to this date, used anything else but the King James Version.

Several have written that they now use the NIV, NASB, or other new versions. They want to know what you would recommend concerning the future use or disposition of these bibles.

A lot of people pray to God; they are having problems in their lives; their lives are miserable. They pray, "God, please help me." I think God is using these programs and all the information that is coming out about the new versions to alert Christians and to answer their prayers. People should not react like Naaman in 2 Kings 5. He had an incurable problem (leprosy). God's prophet, Elisha, told him to "wash in Jordan seven times." He proudly responded "may I not wash" in a better river? God's prescription today is "the washing of water by the word" (Eph. 5:26)—seven dips a week, one each day in the KJV, the King's Jordan.

Joshua 7:13 warns, "There is an accursed thing in the midst of thee, O Israel: thou canst not stand before thine enemies, until ye take away the accursed thing from among you."

What does the New Testament define as "accursed"? Galatians 1:8–9 pronounces a double curse on anyone who preaches "any other gospel." Verse eight says, "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." It goes on in verse nine to repeat that curse again. We cannot carry bibles that preach "any other gospel" or we will be accursed; we'll have an accursed thing in our house. Romans I:16 says Christians preach "the gospel of Christ"; that is our gospel. But the new versions omit "of Christ." They do this both in Romans 1:16 and 1 Corinthians 9:18; they have "any other gospel." This is documented in chapter after chapter of my book New Age Bible Versions.

As I collated the new versions, word-for-word, I found that they repeatedly made alterations to the gospel; this puts them under a double curse. First Corinthians 15 defines the gospel. It begins with, "Christ died for our sins."

In 1 John 3:5, instead of saying, "take away our sins," some new versions drop the word "our," and just say, "take away sins." They did the same thing in Hebrews 1:3; here the King James Version says, "by himself purged our sins." New versions omit "our" and "by himself." In 1 Peter 4:1, the King James Version says, "Christ hath suffered for us"; the NIV drops "for us." According to the NIV, Christ just suffered; maybe he suffered because of the cruelty of the people who were crucifying him. We know from the KJV that he was suf-

fering "for us."

First Corinthians 5:7 in the King James Version says, "is sacrificed for us." New versions drop "for us." Colossians 2:11 talks about "the sins of the flesh." The new versions take the "sins" out. In Isaiah 53:10 they take the "sin" out again. New versions omit the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ between three and fifteen times. We know that there is no forgiveness of sin without the shedding of blood (Heb. 9:22). Colossians 1:14 says, "In whom we have redemption through his blood." The NIV takes out "through his blood." In Romans 3:25, the King James Version says, "through faith in his blood." The new versions drop "in his blood." In Luke 22:20, the KJV says, "blood, which is shed for you." New versions take the "blood" out of there again.

Time after time after time we see another gospel; in fact it is the New Age gospel. In Mark 9:42, the KJV says, "believe in me." That is how we are saved; we believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. Some new versions just say "believe." You can believe in crystal power; you can believe in anything you want, since the "in me" is gone. They do this numerous times in the New Testament. John 6:47 says, "He that believeth on me hath everlasting life." New versions drop the words "on me."

New versions present a works-based salvation that is very agreeable to the religions of the world. In Mark 10:24 Jesus says, "Children, how hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God!" They twist and truncate that verse and say, "how hard it is to enter into the kingdom of God." I would never want

to tell a child that it was hard to enter into the kingdom of God. It is easy. The bible talks about the simplicity that is in Christ. In Matthew 7:14, the NKJV changes the KJV from "narrow is the way," to "difficult is the way." In John 3:36, the new versions change "believeth" (that is how we are saved: by faith) to "obey." "Unbelief" in Hebrews 4:6, is changed to "disobedience." Consistently these new versions are changing the gospel.

First Corinthians 15:4 presents the second part of the gospel. It is very, very important. It says, "he rose again the third day." The gospel of Christ includes the resurrection. New versions often veil the resurrection, the ascension, and the post-resurrection appearances of the Lord Jesus Christ. For instance, in Acts 26:23, where the King James Version says, "rise from the dead," new versions say, "proclaim light." That has absolutely no meaning.

The NASB is particularly malevolent in this regard; it omits or brackets almost every mention of the ascension, bodily resurrection, and appearance of Jesus Christ after his death. The NASB omits the very important part of Luke 24:51–52, where the KJV says, "he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven. And they worshipped him." The NASB says instead, "he parted from them." They omit that "he was carried up into heaven," and "they worshipped him." This denies the deity of the Lord Jesus Christ. They are giving silent agreement to New Agers like Alice Bailey who said, "He never left . . . he apparently departed. . . . The Christ cannot

return because he has always been here... in the Himalayas... securely concealed." Full-page ads in USA Today that say that "Christ is in the world," present the false Christ of the NASB who merely "departed from them."

In the King James Version, in John 16:16, Jesus said, "because I go to the Father." The new versions completely omit this section. John 3:13 says, "the Son of man which is in heaven." The new versions completely omit this. Because new versions "chop and change the word of God" (Tyndale), and alter the gospel of Christ, they should be disposed of.

This next question will be in two parts, A and B. Part A asks, what language was used in writing the Dead Sea Scrolls?

A The Dead Sea Scrolls were written in Hebrew. The books of Tobit, Leviticus, and Job were written in Aramaic. They have found a few manuscripts that were written in Greek. All of the books of the Old Testament, except Esther, Nehemiah, and some of the minor prophets, have been discovered in the Dead Sea Scrolls. The group who created the Dead Sea Scrolls were Essenes. This was a community of esoterics who were in rebellion against both the Old Testament sacrifice system and the New Testament Messiah. So they are not a good source for correcting the historic rabbinic bible. However, all new versions, including the New King James Version, consult the Dead Sea Scrolls, and I think this is a grievous mistake.

Something kind of sinister is happening. The Rockefeller Foundation—infamous for its involvement in one-world political organizations like the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission—is funding the research on the Dead Sea Scrolls. Also, the U.S. government's top-secret research lab at Los Alamos, New Mexico, is digitizing these Dead Sea Scrolls so that they can be more clearly read. Anyone might ask, "Why would these parties be interested in this material?" This is happening because the Dead Sea Scrolls prescribe *all* of the elements needed to coerce people to adapt to the one-world political and religious

system advocated by these parties. The Dead Sea Scrolls advocate:

- 1. The confiscation of personal property to the group.
- 2. The coming of two Messiahs: one a religious prophet, the other a civil leader.

Students of bible prophecy know that this corresponds exactly to the beast and the false prophet of Revelation. The Dead Sea Scrolls say that the Essenes are "sons of the light," ruled by the "angel of light." Bible students know that the "angel of light" is Satan.

The Dead Sea Scrolls also call for an initiation and for receiving a "Name," capital N-a-m-e. Revelation 13 warns against taking the name of the beast. The Dead Sea Scrolls say instead that people who will *not* take the "Name" during a seven-year period should be killed. John 16:2 says, "the time cometh, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service." The older printings of the NIV, in Leviticus 24:11, said, "the name of the Lord" (small "n" and "of the Lord"). The most recent printing of the NIV has dropped "of the Lord," and capitalizes the "N" in "Name," just like the Gastner's Dead Sea Scrolls translation. We see this happening in Acts 5:41, where the KJV says, "his name," with a small "n"; the NIV says, "the Name," with a capital "N." The NIV now capitalize "the Name" seventy-seven times. They are, as new printings come out, dropping "of the Lord" (e.g., Lev. 24:11 and 24:16). Acts 22:16 says, "calling on the name of the Lord"; they are dropping "of the Lord," and putting "calling on his name."

They are also changing the way "name" is used in the bible. In the King James Version, John 17:11 says, "those whom thou hast given me," but new versions say, "the name which thou hast given me." Daniel 9:19, in the KJV says, "thy people are called by thy name." It does not say "called" in some new versions now; it says, "they bear your Name," capital N-a-m-e.

We are warned against receiving "his name" (the name of the beast), but in Revelation 14:1 the NIV adds "his name" to "his Father's name," thereby scrambling the timing and recipients of the name given in Revelation 3:12, 7:3, and 22:4. In Galatians 6:17, the NASB says people receive "brand-marks of Jesus." The apostle Paul's marks ("I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus, ") are beating marks he received from the people, just like the Lord Jesus Christ received. They did not "brand" Paul, they beat him. In the Living Bible, we see something very dangerous happening in Isaiah 44:5. It says people should receive a tattoo. ("'I am the Lord's,' they'll proudly say, or 'I am a Jew,' and tattoo upon their hands the name of God or the honored name of Israel"—LB.) The rendering of that verse in the KJV shows that this is something we should not do. It is not "the name of God or the honored name of Israel," but "another" name. This is a warning about the antichrist. The Living Bible tells the reader it is a good thing to do; the KJV tells its readers that it is a bad thing to do.

Part B of the last question is: Where can a list of the translators who worked on the NIV be obtained?

A

The NIV's introduction gives an address:

International Bible Society
144 Tices Lane
East Brunswick, New Jersey, 08816

I am not sure if that is still a current address. The book, *The NIV Story*, by NIV member Burton Goodard, can be had through inter-library loans. It has a list of the members of the NIV committee. George Orwell's book, 1984, talked about "Big Brother," and warned that there would be a rewriting of history; this is happening. The NIV is now downplaying the role of stylist Dr. Virginia Mollenkott since she made a public disclosure of her homosexuality, goddess worship theology, use of spirit guides, tarot cards, and the I Ching. The NASB's Lockman Foundation is also denying the foundational role played by Dr. Logsdon because he came out publicly against the NASB.

Are there any bible dictionaries that use only the King James Version for references?

A It seems that bible dictionaries today are in total apostasy. Chapter two of my book, New Age Bible Versions, has a special section and a large chart showing the apostasy that is evident in bible dictionaries today. Almost all dictionaries deny that Lucifer exists.

God has not left us without a dictionary; I believe that the bible is a self-contained dictionary. If someone has a bible and *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*, they have everything they need. One can look up the word in question in *Strong's* (ignore the Greek definitions in the back; they are *very* subjective). Within the context of one of the verses listed by Strong, God will define the word. The poor people of the world, throughout the history of time, have not had the luxury we Americans have of so many references, so God put everything we need within one book.

First Corinthians 2:13 says, "not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth" (so out go the dictionaries, commentaries, and all of that sort of thing) "but which the Holy Ghost teacheth; comparing spiritual things with spiritual." Psalm 119:104 says, "Through thy precepts I get understanding." We know that "every word of God is pure" (Prov. 30:5), but we do not know if these bible dictionaries are pure, so we are much safer to stay within the bounds of the word of God.

Would it be possible to have a single-page presentation illustrating errors in the new versions and the background of the revisers to help generate interest in listening to your tapes? I think the listener is looking for an encyclopedia; but what is your comment?

Pages 17–22 of New Age Bible Versions can be copied by anyone and put back-to-back on one sheet of paper. Anyone is welcome to do that. A.V. Publications has produced a one-page sheet summary and would be happy to send it to anyone at no charge. If possible send a long, self-addressed, stamped envelope to: A.V. Publications, P.O. Box 280, Ararat, Virginia, 24053.

What you are saying then is that most of this information is in your book. Correct?

The 700-page New Age Bible Versions book is the result of an exhaustive six-year collation of new bible versions, their underlying Greek manuscripts, editions, and editors. It objectively and methodically documents the hidden alliance between new versions and the New Age movement's one-world religion. Documented are the over twenty-five hundred words, verses, and doctrines by which new versions will prepare the apostate churches of these last days to accept the religion of the antichrist—even his mark, image, and Lucifer worship.

The emerging "new" Christianity—with its substitution of riches for righteousness, a crown for a cross, and an imitation for a new creation—is shown to be a direct result of the wording in new versions. Each page opens a door exposing new version editors—in agreement with Luciferians, occultists, and New Age philosophy—in mental institutions, seance parlors, prison cells, and court rooms for heresy trials—and most shocking of all—denying that salvation is through faith in Jesus Christ. Five have lost their ability to speak.

The Greek manuscripts, critical editions, lexicons, and dictionaries behind the *new* versions are examined, revealing their occult origins, contents, and yet unreleased material—a blueprint for the antichrist's oneworld religion and government. Presented also is the *latest* research proving the *Authorized King James Ver*-

sion represents not only Christianity's earliest and most widely used Greek text, but is the easiest to read according to computer analysis based formulas from the Flesch-Kincaid research firm.

The summary sheet just mentioned gives an overview of the book and includes a seventy-verse comparison chart showing New Age alterations in the new versions. Many tender-hearted saints will only need to see this chart to be convinced of the superiority of the KJV. Scholars and pastors may need the exhaustive documentation given in the book's forty-two chapters and fourteen hundred and eighty referenced footnotes.

This next question is rather comprehensive. How do you recognize New Age bible versions?

Revelation 12:9 says, "Satan, which deceiveth the whole world." There is a program of deception going on. Revelation 13:3–4 says, "and all the world... worshipped the dragon." How can Satan deceive the various religions of the world to join together and worship him? "Deceiveth" implies that the true identity of the dragon may be hidden. The book called, Toward a World Religion for a New Age, tells us his plan. It says: "When an appropriate, common vocabulary [and those are the key words, "common vocabulary"] is developed, each group can help toward a world religion." To this end, New Age literature has changed the names Buddha, Krishna, Lucifer, and all the national and occult gods, to "the Christ," "the Lord," "the One," and "the Spirit."

All the *new* bible versions, with the exception of the King James Version, are unknowingly making changes and gradually evolving to conform to this one-world religion. So we see Jesus Christ, Jehovah, and the Holy Ghost, disappearing and becoming "the Christ," "the Lord," "the One" (capital "O"), and "the Spirit." As we look through the Old Testament in these new versions, Exodus 6:3 for example, Jehovah has completely disappeared because the New Agers do not like Jehovah.

Acts 5:42 of the King James Version says, "Jesus Christ"; the new versions say, "the Christ." First Corinthians 16:22 in the KJV says, "Lord Jesus Christ";

the new versions just say "Lord." They repeatedly replace the word "God," or "only begotten Son," with "the One." When you read New Age books like, The Bhagavad-Gita, or The Tibetan Book of the Dead, or the Luciferian The Secret Doctrine, you will see that "the One" is the god of the pagans and the New Age. I was so shocked and saddened to see this change in the new versions; but again, this is the "appropriate common vocabulary" that they are talking about, used to soften people up for the final one-world bible and one-world religion.

Even in Isaiah 14:12, in the NIV and the new versions, Jesus Christ and Lucifer are being confused. Instead of putting Lucifer in Isaiah 14, they have the "morning star" there. We know the "morning star" is Jesus Christ. It is New Age doctrine to believe that "Christ is the same force as Lucifer" (Spangler). The new versions continually replace "Jesus," "Christ," or "God," with the generic "him." In Philippians 4:13 where the King James Version says, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me," some new versions say, "I can do everything through him who gives me strength." Who is this "him"? It can be a sort of fill-in-the-blank deity. If you are a Buddhist, you can fill in "Buddha"; you can fill in any name there.

There is a very serious change in the new versions in 1 Timothy 3:16, which says, "God was manifest in the flesh." This is probably the best scriptural attestation to the deity of the Lord Jesus Christ. Now when we look at that in the new versions it merely says, "he appeared in

a body" or "he who was revealed in the flesh." "God" is taken out and replaced by the word "he." Revelation 21:4 says, "God shall wipe away all tears"; the new versions say, "he shall wipe away all tears."

Looking at the person of the Lord Jesus Christ in the new versions is much like looking through the wrong end of a telescope at a vanishing Jesus. Galatians 4:7 says we are "an heir of God through Christ." They dropped "through Christ," because New Age philosophies and the world's religions believe they are an heir of God, but would not believe this was exclusively possible "through Christ." In Ephesians 3:14, the King James Version says, "I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." Well, of course, "of our Lord Jesus Christ" has to come out in the new versions. "I bow my knees before the Father" is a very acceptable reading to all the religions in the world.

In Ephesians 3:9, the King James Version says, "God, who created all things by Jesus Christ." The Hindu does not believe that. The Hindu says "God, who created all things," and so that is what the new versions say. The NIV says, "God, who created all things."

I could go on and on giving examples. Time after time God is moving down, off the throne. The new versions have dissolved the four most significant verses on the Trinity. In 1 John 5:7 the NIV steals some of verse eight to pretend they have a verse seven. The NASB steals some of verse six to pretend they have a verse seven, but both omitted the *real* verse seven. Why have they omitted the Trinity in verse seven? As you read the

context in 1 John 5:20, it says, "this is the true God." The New Age and pagan religions of the world do not worship the true God, so such verses must be removed.

As God moves down the ladder, in new versions, man is moving up the ladder. The King James Version "Godhead" (with a capital "G") has been changed in the NIV and other new versions to "divine nature," with a small "d" and a small "n." Most New Age literature talks about man's "divine nature." New versions are really reinforcing the self-esteem movement. Jeremiah 13:15 says, "be not proud," but in 2 Corinthians 1:14 in the NIV it says, "be proud," instead of the King James Version, "your rejoicing." Why has the church embraced the new versions? Isaiah 30:10 says, "Prophesy not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits." Jeremiah 5:31 says, "my people love to have it so." In Mark 10:21, the King James Version says, "take up the cross, and follow me"; the new versions just say, "come follow me." We do not like to take up our cross daily. "My people" (not the heathen) love pied piper preachers who say, "Follow me, I won't remind you of the cross."

Some new versions, instead of saying, "be perfect," in 2 Timothy 3:17 merely say, "be adequate." It is much easier; I actually would prefer that myself. That would be easier than trying to be perfect for the Lord. First Peter 1:22, in the KJV says, "pure heart," and the new versions just say, "heart." Second Peter 1:21 talks about "holy men of God," and the new versions just say "men of God." To summarize, the King James Version has

"holy men of God," with a "pure heart," who are "perfect," and "take up the cross." The new versions have "men of God," with a "heart," who are "adequate," and take up their TV remote controls. Jesus said, "The tree is known by his fruit" (Matt. 12:33).

The notion of a one-world religion where everyone is saved is seen in Ephesians 4:6 in the new versions; these say that God is "in all." The NASB does this again in Revelation 22:21 where it says, "with all." First John 4:14 says, "The Father sent the Son to be the Saviour of the world." Instead of saying "the Savior," "the Son," "the God," and "the gospel," new versions often say, "a Savior," "a Son," "a God," and "a gospel." They often seem to acquiesce to the New Age notion that Christianity is only one of the many paths to God.

One of the New Age trends in new versions is the change to "Hades" instead of "hell." New Agers say: "Hades might be termed rather an intermediate state of purification." They think Hades is a good place. New versions have transliterated the Greek word Hades; they are actually translations that need to be translated. New Agers like Lola Davis can now say, "We now know that there is no 'down there' where there is a tangible hell," because "hell" is being omitted from the new versions.

The book of Revelation talks about a time when people will worship devils (9:20). Why would anyone ever worship a devil? In the new versions the word "devils" has been removed, and changed to "demons." Webster's Dictionary says "demons" are tutelary divinities. "Devil" in Webster's Dictionary, means a spirit of

evil. Webster's Dictionary is like the Theosophical Dictionary which says a demon "has a meaning identical with that of a god." So no wonder they will be worshipping them.

The identity factor is very important because the New Agers say that "the Christ is coming," or "the Christ is here." Certainly they are not talking about Jesus Christ. Our next question comes from a pastor who is a faithful listener to the Southwest Radio Church. While he does not object to your defense of the King James Version, he is concerned that you may damage or harm the faith of those who have accepted the newer versions as the inspired word of God. This pastor asks: Can the New King James Version be trusted? What is wrong with it? Why do you call it a counterfeit?

A I think many of the men on the New King James committee were godly men who had the best intentions in mind. As a matter of fact, I have received positive responses to my book from two different men on the New King James committee. One of them is now buying my books by the case and passing them out at churches where he goes; the other one has given me an endorsement for the book. Many of these men are sweet, godly men who had little control over how it turned out and are justifiably disappointed.

We have to remember that in the bible, deception always takes the form of a counterfeit or imitation of the real thing. Galatians 1:6-7 says there is "another gospel: Which is not another; but... would pervert the gospel of Christ." So they change it just a little bit. Remember in Isaiah 14:14 Lucifer said, "I will be like the most High." He did not say he would be like Charles

Manson; he said he would "be like the most High." He wants to be as much like God as he can.

Second Timothy 3:8 says, "as Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses, so do these...." These magicians copied Moses exactly. Satan is a counterfeiter; he tries to copy Jesus Christ and the Father as closely as he can. Jesus is the Light of the world; how does Satan appear? He appears as an angel of light. When Jacob tried to disguise himself as his brother, his words betrayed him. I am afraid the words of the New King James betray it as a counterfeit. It has about one hundred changes per page. This amounts to about sixty thousand changes in the New King James Version. Compare that to the four hundred changes in orthography (spelling and punctuation) which took place in the 1700s to the original King James Version.

I am so reminded of the verse in Jeremiah 6:16 which says, "ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." The churches today are without rest, and I think they need to take the "old paths." Let me give you some examples of some of the verses that have been changed in the New King James. The deity of Christ has disappeared in a number of places in the New King James. The devil said to Jesus Christ, "IF you are the Son of God. ..." (Matt. 4:3,6). He was questioning whether he was "the Son." The mockers said to Jesus on the cross, "IF you are the Son of God, come down" (Matt. 27:40). They were questioning whether or not he is the Son of God. His Sonship is an essential doctrine. In fact, 1 John 2:22–23 says,

"He is antichrist, that denieth the Father and the Son. Whosoever denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father."

The KJV verses in Acts 3:13, 26 that say Jesus Christ is the "Son" of God, is changed in the New King James to say he is a mere "servant." Something very similar to this happens again in Acts 4:27, 30. The King James says that Jesus Christ was God's "child"; the NKJV changes that to "servant." Now, the problem with this rendering is that the New King James and the new translations, in John 4:51, take the same Greek word and translate it as "nobleman's son," so they know that the word can be translated as "Son." Yet they take the Sonship away from the Lord Jesus Christ. We see his deity being watered down in the NKJV again in Matthew 20:20 where instead of saying "worship," it just says "kneel." Matthew 26:64 talks about "the right hand of power"; the New King James capitalizes "Power," and says that Jesus is "at the right hand of the Power," implying that the "power" is something other than Jesus Christ. But as we read the context of that verse and go down to Matthew 28:18, we see that Jesus said, "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth." So the power is Jesus Christ.

Another change made in the New King James is in Revelation 1:6. The King James says, "God and his Father"; the New King James says, "His God and Father." Genesis 22:8 is one of the saddest renderings in the New King James. It is a prophetic comment. Abraham said, "God will provide himself a lamb." The

New King James says, "God will provide for Himself the lamb." We know this was prophetic because a ram was provided for Abraham, not a lamb; God himself is going to be a lamb.

There are a lot of New Age renderings in the New King James. They consistently substitute the term "the Christ "for "Christ." Liberty University's dean, Norman Geisler, says, "We should be particularly wary when someone refers to Jesus Christ as 'the Christ.'" The worst component of the New King James is its use of the term, "the One," capital O-n-e, for the masculine pronoun "he." This word gives credence to the monism, pantheism, and the neuter god that is so prevalent in the New Age movement. The February edition of Pat Robertson's Christian American magazine quotes one of the new version editors. She boasts of her "monism" and refers to "god herself" as the neuter One, capital On-e. She believes that God is a female god and a neuter kind of a god. So when we see the O-n-e in the New King James, instead of "he," the masculine, we are moving away from the historic God of Christianity to this monistic neuter god. We also see this monism in the New King James in John 4:24. The King James says, "God is a Spirit." The New King James says, "God is Spirit." Now we know that there are plenty of spirits that are not God; the NKJV makes similar changes in Revelations 15:3.

The most frightening thing that I found in the NKJV was its rendition of Luke 7:19-20. The King James says, "he that should come." The New King James has

dropped "he," capitalized "Coming," and capitalized "One," and says, "the Coming One." They do not know what this is and I suspect they were deceived when the devil got them to put this in there. The New Age and Luciferian matriarch, Alice Bailey, has a chapter in her book entitled "The Doctrine of the Coming One." Who is her "Coming One"? Let me read what she says:

"Humanity in all lands today awaits the Coming One... Let death fulfill the purpose of the Coming One." (The Reappearance of the Christ, pp. 64, 188)

Now Christians know who this "Coming One" is. Second Thessalonians 2:9 says it is the Antichrist, "him, whose coming is after the working of Satan." By using the title, "Coming One," that is so pervasive in New Age literature, the New King James is giving us that "common vocabulary" once again that we really do not want to see in our Judeo-Christian bible.

Another example of the retrograde nature of the New King James is its Jehovah's Witness readings. They have taken the historic title of the Holy Spirit, the "Comforter" (John 14:16) and changed it to "the Helper." The Jehovah's Witness bible has always called the Holy Spirit "the helper" there and elsewhere because they do not believe the Holy Spirit is a person. They believe the Holy Spirit is a wind or a force, or something like that, something that just sort of helps God. So now the New King James has the identical rendering the Jehovah's Wit-

ness bible (The New World Translation) has had for years and years and years.

The New King James omits the word "hell" numerous times, ten times I believe, and substituted it with the word "Hades," which has numerous New Age interpretations. They have also taken away the word "hell" in the Old Testament and replaced it with the word "Sheol" about thirteen times. So again, we have a translation that needs to be translated, using words that have no exact meaning and can be given any sort of definition or meaning that anyone would like.

The New King James Version is carving a platform to support the idol worship that will fill the globe during the tribulation, when they "worship the image of the beast" (Rev. 13:15). Paul's harsh rebuke to the idol worshippers in Acts 17:22 ("ye are too superstitious"), becomes a hearty compliment in the NKJV ("you are very religious"). The Greek word that is translated "superstition" contains the root word for "devil"! The Greek word for "religious" is nowhere in the verse. The sharp distinction between the saved and the unsaved fades from the page of the NKJV as "the heathen" (Ps. 79:1), a word with religious connotations, is transmuted into the politically correct "nations." Sorcerers no longer "bewitch," but merely "astonish" (Acts 8:9). Ask yourself, "Which terms fit in with the one-world religion's theme—Toleration for Religious Diversity—'too superstitious heathens who have been bewitched' (KJV), or 'very religious nations who are astonished'?"

We have time to mention only one more pro-New

Age rendering in the New King James Version. The Bible talks about "the end of the world." The NKJV changes that to "the end of the age" in Matthew 24:3 and in most of the New Testament. This is what New Agers have taught all along. They believe in a series of ages—one age follows another age—you merely change the page on your calendar. They do not believe that the world will end in a cataclysmic explosion (2 Pet. 3:10–12). New Agers believe time is cyclical and think we are approaching the end of the age and the dawning of a "new" age.

Expanded Greek lexicons like the ten-volume *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament* (vol. 10, pp. 203–204) reveal that the KJV's use of the term "world" for the Greek aion, when the context refers to "space," and "age" when it refers to "time," is correct within the historic Judeo-Christian tradition. The exclusive use of the word aion as "age" is Platonic in origin and implication. New versions admit that the word "world" is a valid rendering of aion, using it in Romans 12:2, 2 Timothy 4:10, and other places where the verse cannot be twisted to adapt to this Platonic notion.

The New King James publishers boast that it "continues the great tradition" of the KJV. Its New Age readings are not its only divergence from the traditional text. The 1881 New Testament text of Scrivner and that of the New King James do not represent the text followed by the King James translators in 1611. Estimated variance is between fifty-six and two hundred and eighty-seven differences. Harvard alumni, Dr. Jack Lewis, au-

thor of The English Bible from KJV to NIV, also notes the NKJV's divergence from the KJV's Old Testament tradition, citing the NKJV's use of "current Old Testament text criticism" and "the 1966/1977 edition of the Stuttgart [German] Bible" (p. 332). The historic ben Chavyim Rabbinic Bible, used by the KJV, was altered in 1937 by liberal German theologian Rudolf Kittel, using Leningrad Ms B 19a (ben Asher text). His family's conviction for their involvement in the death of millions of Jews during Hitler's holocaust makes his alterations to the Old Testament highly suspect. The NKJV's use of recent discoveries like the Septuagint, Vulgate, and Dead Sea cave manuscripts (see NKJV preface) contradicts the bible's doctrine of preservation (Ps. 12:5–6) "to a thousand generations" (Ps. 105:8). Did God skip the generations from the fourth century to the nineteenth century? The secular notion of continual progress and evolutionary development cannot be applied to the scriptures.

Many people have asked about the subtle 666 logo on the cover of the New King James. The publisher, Thomas Nelson, says that this is an ancient graphic device that represents the Godhead. Since the bible is our final authority for all matters of faith and practice, we must look at Acts 17:29 to see if we are allowed to have graphic devices representing the Godhead. "... we ought not to think that the Godhead is like [anything]... graven by art and man's device" (emphasis mine).

There are no verses in the bible that allow or encourage pictorial representations, whether naturalistic, styl-

ized, or abstract. Images are very pagan. The bible begins with a warning against imagery in the second commandment (Exod. 20:4) and ends with people worshipping the image of the beast (Rev. 19:20). The warning was not heeded.

God communicates through words. Man has always tended to move away from this. This is why we have moved from a word-based culture to an image-based culture. Children do not read the bible anymore; they watch bible videos or look at bible picture books and get their image of Jesus Christ, not from words, but from pictures or images which pretend to portray Jesus Christ.

Thomas Nelson is correct in noting that the NKJV logo is an "ancient" design. Pattern Design by Archibald Christie says of the trifoil, "They are of Oriental origin." The shape refers to the pagan trinity of the Father, the Mother, and the Son, popular in ancient Egypt and Greece (or Vishnu, Shiva, and Brahma, the trinity of the Hindus). Therefore, this is not a Christian device, even though the Church of Rome adopted it for use in cathedrals. Thomas A. Nelson, a Roman Catholic himself, signed letters, "sincerely yours in Christ and Our Lady"—wrong trinity.

This same 666 symbol design, sans barbed outer edges, appears on the cover of the most popular New Age book, The Aquarian Conspiracy. Esoterics believe the number 666 is a powerful occult number and should be used, whether subtly woven into logos or displayed openly. I do not think either the pagan trinity or the number 666 belong on the cover of a bible.

All the bible versions or translations that Mrs. Riplinger criticized are in the *Moody Monthly*. Does this mean that the Moody organization endorses these modern versions?

In the mid-1960s, Moody hosted the kickoff conference for the NIV. However, I do not think there is a consensus there regarding new bible versions. For instance, one of the past vice-presidents of Moody Bible Institute, Dr. Alfred Martin, said the theories and Greek text behind the new versions "collapse when subject to close scrutiny." So, he is not a fan of the NIV or NASB. One of the former pastors of Moody Memorial Church, Dr. S. Franklin Logsdon, mentioned earlier as a member of the Amplified Version committee, said:

"I must under God renounce every attachment to the New American Standard Bible. . . . The deletions are absolutely frightening. . . . Some of the finest people in the world believe in that Greek text, the finest leaders that we have today. You'd be surprised; if I told you, you wouldn't believe it. They haven't gone into it, just as I hadn't gone into it; [they're] just taking it for granted. At any rate we went out and started on a feasibility report, and I encouraged him [Dewey Lockman] to go ahead with it. I'm afraid I'm in trouble with the Lord, because I encouraged him to go ahead with it. We laid the groundwork; I wrote the format; I helped to interview some of

the translators; I sat with the translators; I wrote the preface. When you see the preface to the New American Standard, those are my words. . . . I'm going to talk to him [referring to Dr. George Sweeting, president of Moody Bible Institute] about these things. . . . Friends, you can say the Authorized Version is absolutely correct. How correct? One hundred percent correct."

So, I would guess that, just like many churches today, there is not necessarily a consensus at Moody about new bible versions. The wheat and the chaff grow together; the carnal and the spiritual Christian hoe together. The work of Wescott and Hort, at first and almost without exception, was accepted by the majority of so-called biblical authorities. Later, as they learned more and more about the work of Wescott and Hort, they changed their minds; I think that is also true of some of the modern versions; they were accepted too quickly without study. What do you think of the Geneva Bible?

A The Geneva Bible was one in a line, preceded by the Great Bible and followed by the Bishops Bible, marking the ascent to the King James Version. After the King James was finalized, revision was of a retrograde nature; English revision work started going downhill. It was going uphill with the Geneva, and then it started going downhill after the KJV.

The Geneva, like those English bibles preceding it and immediately following it (except the Jesuit Douey Rheims Bible), follows the traditional text underlying the King James Version. Historically, the church has always used the traditional Greek text that underlies the King James Version, not the Jesuit text now underlying the NIV and NASB. The Geneva Bible was written in about 1560, and was used by those people who were exiles from the persecution of Bloody Mary, queen of England.

The Geneva New Testament was written by a gentleman named William Whittingham. It had a number of good points. Each verse was separate. This would encourage memorization and was new for English bibles. It had many anti-Catholic footnotes.

Some of the areas in which it needed improvement include Psalms 12:7 where it followed the Septuagint and its denial of the preservation of scripture. In several places, the Geneva Bible uses the term "master" instead of "Lord." In Hebrews 4:11, it had the term "disobedience"; it really should be "unbelief." The KJV corrected all of these errors.

There are also some funny words in the Geneva Bible. It was called the Breeches Bible because in Genesis 3, it said that Adam and Eve wore breeches. The "abusers of themselves" (1 Cor. 6:9) were called "buggerers." The King James was an improvement of the Geneva Bible, but the Geneva was definitely within the line of the traditional text bible.

Q Do you know which version of the bible the Waldenses use?

The Waldenses were those Christians who lived in the Vaudois valley in northern Italy. Beza dates the Waldensian church from A.D. 120 and their Old Itala Bible from A.D. 157. It was a translation of the true text into the rather rude Low Latin of the second century. Historians like Allix, Leger, Gilley, Comba, and Nolan document this church's continual use of the pure text of the bible. They were persecuted severely between the fourth and thirteenth centuries by the Church of Rome. The bible of the Waldenses was used to carry the true text throughout Europe.

- 1. Olivetan, a pastor of the Waldensian valley, translated a Waldensian Bible into French.
- 2. This French Olivetan (Olivetan was a relative of Calvin), in turn, became the basis of the Geneva Bible in English.
- 3. Luther used the German Tepl Bible, which represented a translation of the Waldensian Bible into German, to make Luther's German Bible.
- 4. Diodati's Italian Bible was one in a line of Waldensian-type texts.

All of these pure Waldensian-based texts, as well as several other Waldensian manuscripts, like Dublin Ms A4 were among the rich variety of pure documents used by the KJV translators.

Give me your opinion about the Greek dictionary authored by Spiros Zodhiates.

Mail-order Th.D.'s do not disqualify a person from teaching the bible. What does disqualify someone is exeges that has been too influenced by:

- 1. Use of a corrupt Greek text.
- 2. The application of faulty principles of textual criticism.
- 3. Dependence on modern Greek and not Koine Greek.

I think Dr. Zodhiates books are guilty of those three problems. Mutual friends speak highly of Dr. Zodhiates' tender heart, so he may well be like Paul who said, "I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly" (1 Tim. 1:13). Christians should not put men on pedestals. Ephesians 5:1 says, "Be ye therefore followers of God." Psalm 118: 8 says, "It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man." Moving a magnifying glass toward mankind, myself included, brings into view mountains of sin and mounds of filthy rags—our righteousness. "Magnify the Lord" said the Psalmist.

As a former Roman Catholic, I worshipped dead saints. Born-again Christians tend to worship live saints. First Kings 13 reveals the death of a man of God at the jaws of a lion because he followed the advice of an "old prophet" contrary to the word of God. The "old prophets" "hunt the prey for the lion" yet today (Job 38:39).

The idea of correcting the bible, using a Greek dictionary or a Greek reference work, denies the doctrine of the pure preservation of scriptures. Second Timothy 3:16 says, "All scripture is given by inspiration of God." We know the originals were inspired. Psalm 12:6–7 says, "The words of the Lord are pure words... Thou shalt keep them, O Lord, thou shalt preserve them from this generation for ever" (emphasis mine). God promised to preserve his word in a pure form. The originals were pure and inspired; he promised to preserve it, and so it is still pure and it is still inspired, according to Psalm 12:6–7 (KJV).

We know the original paper is long gone. In Jeremiah 51:63, God commanded Jeremiah to throw his originals in the river, so we know that God is not concerned with the originals. The promise of pure and perfect preservation extends to every word, not to the paper upon which they were written.

Genesis 1:1 says, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." That is a very, very powerful God. But if God says, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away" (Matt. 24:35)—what great care and power he must extend to those words.

Correcting the "word of God" with the words of men (Greek dictionaries) brings dishonor to our heavenly Father and his authority. Small wonder God's children do not "tremble at his word." His bride continually corrects him in their presence with "a better reading would be . . ." or "the word should have been translated. . . ."

The Berean call was to "search the scriptures daily," not correct them. When the bible refers to "scriptures." as it does here in Acts 17:11, the reference is to copies, not original manuscripts. Consider 2 Timothy 3:15, "From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures." Neither he nor the Ethiopian eunuch, who also read "the scriptures" had the eight hundred-year-old originals of the book of Isaiah. If "the word" is a Greek text only, then only the Greek-speaking churches could "preach the word" (2 Tim. 4:2) and only those fluent in Greek could be "born again by the word." Acts 2:6 says, "Every man heard them speak in his own language." I do not think that God is in the business of deceiving housewives who do not have access to a library of Greek reference books. (First Corinthians 6:4 reminds us to "set them to judge who are least esteemed in the church.") We can have confidence that "every word" in the King James Bible is the pure word of God.

This listener writes, "It appears that book stores in the Spokane area do not carry the Riplinger book. What can you do to get them to order and stock it?"

The bible says, "We do not war after the flesh: (For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds)" (2 Cor. 10:3–4). Our weapon in this spiritual battle is prayer and fasting. "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting" (Matt. 17:21). Of course, the enemy would not want you to know about this weapon against them, so new versions completely skip this verse entirely. New versions omit "fasting" from 1 Corinthians 7:5, Acts 10:30, Mark 9:29, 2 Corinthians 6:5, and 2 Corinthians 11:27. Who benefits from these omissions? God does not benefit, nor does the reader. The "kind" of spirit that is rendered powerless when the KJV is used is the only beneficiary from censorship of my book, New Age Bible Versions.

Q If someone goes to the store and asks for your book and asks the book store clerk to order it, don't they have to order it?

A Giving the clerk data such as the publisher (A.V. Publications, P.O. Box 280, Ararat, Virginia 24053), the distributor (Whitaker Distributions), and the ISBN (0-9635845-0-2) will simplify the process. Southwest Radio Church has been around for years and years and years, and they will always carry the book. Interested parties can call 1-800-652-1144 to order the book.

Our next question is one that we passed over earlier, so we will back up and retrieve it. Billy Graham, Hudson Amerdine, Harold Lindsell, John MacArthur, Harold Ockenga, and Bill Bright have all recommended the Living Bible or other newer versions. Are we to believe that all of these men are deceived or are New Agers?

They are not New Agers, by any stretch of the imagination. Even Mary and Joseph went a day's journey without Jesus and did not know they were proceeding without his presence. We certainly would not call *them* New Agers. Much of the information in my book has never come out before.

Each person in the body of Christ has a function. Many of these men have been doing evangelistic, pastoral, or administrative work, allowing no time to read and research extensively, or sit, as I did, for twelve hours a day for years on end, collating new versions, critical editions, and manuscripts. I would hope that they would see me as a helper to them and not an antagonist.

Jesus said in Revelation 3:19, "As many as I love, I rebuke." Most of the churches in Revelation got both a commendation and a rebuke. Are we any better than they? "Judgment must begin at the house of God" (1 Pet. 4:17). Peter himself was wrong twice. Acts 5:15 says Peter was so spiritual that when his shadow passed over people, they were healed; he even raised the dead. Acts 11:24 says Barnabas was "a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." This sounds like some of

the men you have just listed for me. But it says in Galatians 2:14 that both Barnabas and Peter were wrong: "They walked not uprightly according to the truth of the gospel." Paul had to rebuke them, and they took that rebuke.

When Peter said, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God," Jesus said unto him, "Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven" (Matt. 16:16–17). Six verses later Jesus turned to Peter and said, "Get thee behind me, Satan." So the Holy Ghost can reveal something to someone, and then five sentences later Satan can use them for something else. It was no shame for Peter to be wrong, but it would have been a shame if he had refused to "grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ" (2 Pet. 3:18).

All of the best men in the Bible were deceived at one time or another. Joshua was a great man of faith. He and Caleb were the only two of their generation whom God allowed to go into the promised land. Yet he was deceived by the Gibeonites and "dry and mouldy" bread (Josh. 9:5). I suspect that many of these good men, who like Joshua, are being deceived by the "dry and mouldy" bread of these new versions.

- David was deceived by Ahithophel, his counselor (2 Sam. 16–17).
- Abraham was deceived by his notions about Hagar (Gen. 16).
- Isaac was deceived by Jacob (Gen. 27).

 Jacob was deceived by Leah and her father (Gen. 29).

So the question is not, "Can great Christians be deceived?" Of course, they can. The question is, "Do they react with humility and repentance when they discover this?"

Some however, refuse to hear. Proverbs 18:13 tells of this kind of person: "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him."

Others hear but do not heed. Of these Peter says, "For this they willingly are ignorant of" (2 Pet. 3:5). Two such critics of my book come to mind. Their inflamed rhetoric kindles only those who have never read the book. They bring a straw man to the pyre. Only those who are grasping at straws will be mesmerized by their flaming fiction. (Affected also are those who, "when affliction or persecution ariseth for the word's sake, immediately they are offended"— Mark 4:17.)

The NIV Translation Center directs queries about the version controversy, not to a scholarly detailed defense of their word choices, but to two copied pages written by a self-proclaimed, "apologist working in the front lines in dealing with the claims of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints [Mormon]..." NIV champion Jim White spent all of several "days," at his own admission, researching the topic. Three examples of his careless and unlearned comments follow:

Jim—"We are told that new versions delete the

- call to take up the cross, when in fact they do not."
- Fact—They do delete it. See Mark 10:21, NIV, NASB, et al.
- Jim—"All the Greek texts read as the new versions do in Revelation 14:1."
- Fact—They do not. See Greek Ms P, 1, 5, 34, 025, 141, 246, 2049, 2053, 2065, and 2255mg.
- Jim—"Gayle [sic] Riplinger repeated her charge that Edwin Palmer denied the role of the Holy Spirit in the incarnation of Jesus Christ."
- Fact—Neither I nor my quote from Edwin Palmer mention the incarnation at all. Palmer does not believe the word "beget" (John 1:14 et al.) refers to the incarnation. In spite of the fact that the verse is talking about his "flesh." Palmer's "begotten God" (John I:18, The NIV: The Making of a Contemporary Translation, p. 143) is no more accurate theologically than the Mormon notion, "The head of the Gods appointed one God for us" (Teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith, pp. 370, 372).
- Jim—"She misspells the names of both Longenecker and Carson on page 343."

Fact—He is really grasping at straws. The early printings of the 700-page New Age Bible Versions did accidentally drop the "e" from the name Longenecker and add an "l" to Carson. I only reluctantly fixed it, since these men advocate removing the name of deity from the bible about two hundred times. Misspelled names exemplify "horrifically poor research" according to Jim. (He misspells my name thirty times in his four-page critique.)

Pastors from historically sound groups, like the Christian and Missionary Alliance, are now using a similar two-page paper shield to hide behind when members question the denomination's switch to new versions. The author, Bob Morey, is another "apologist," this time to the Masons and Muslims. Floods of callers to the radio program "Crosstalk," protested his un-Christian tone and slanderous remarks about me and the KJV (he called it the "Queen [queer] James"), forcing the stations to cancel the scheduled replaying of his program.

His newsletter, *The Researcher*, and its little critique of my book is heating up copy machines in panicked NIV pastor's offices. Their red-faced anger at critics of new versions will quickly be red-faced embarrassment as the outright lies contained in his review of my book come to light.

Bob—"Her so-called documentation is incom-

plete, erroneous, or misleading.... One clear example is found on page 2 where she quotes from Dr. Ed Palmer and from Dr. Ken Baker [sic] but then attributes both quotes to Palmer."

Fact—His "clear example" is clear only to those who never check the actual quotes in question. Both are by Palmer. Morey is lying; apparently he has never actually seen the book in question, The NIV: The Making of a Contemporary Translation, but merely looked at my footnote citing its editor, Ken Barker. Edwin Palmer wrote chapter fourteen.

Bob—To rebut my chapter called "The Holy One vs. The One," he fools his reader again, saying Psalm 16:10 calls God the "One" in the KJV.

Fact—The KJV uses the term "Holy One."

- Bob—"Erasmus was into the occult" (Colin Wilson, The Occult, p. 242). The Encyclopaedia Britannica and The Encyclopedia of Philosophy present Erasmus as a occultist and not a Christian.
- Fact—Page 242 never mentions Erasmus or any occult activity engaged in by him. The section is about the occultism of Peracelus. I beg the reader to go to their library and

read the latter two articles about Erasmus. You will read, "In the mind of Erasmus, there were no metaphysical inclinations" (p. 679). He advocated only "the teaching of Christ by studying and meditating on the scriptures" (p. 489). In the Encyclopedia of Philosophy you will read of his "appeal for a return to the simple spirit of early Christianity" (p. 42).

Three strikes—you're out, Bob!

Erasmus, editor of the magnificent Greek New Testament underlying the KJV, said in 1521 that *his* critics could not point to any indisputable errors—just inflamed rhetoric.

"The New Testament . . . provoked endless quarrels. Edward Lee pretended to have discovered three hundred errors. They appointed a commission which professed to have found bushels of them. Every dinner table rang with the errors of Erasmus. I required particulars and could not have them." (Froude, Erasmus, p. 267)

As Paul said in Acts 25:7 and 24:13, "The Jews...laid many and grievous complaints against Paul, which they could not prove." "Neither can they prove the things whereof they now accuse me."

Probably the most criticism or negative remarks about the programs you did for us have come from ministers. I know in one large city in the Midwest that a church council, or delegation of ministers, went to the radio station and asked that your programs not be aired. Of course there was one church up there, or several fundamental churches conservative churches—who ordered one hundred copies of the tapes of your program, and sent them to one hundred churches in that large city. Ministers or pastors who have been using the newer bible versions, of course, do not like to have it pointed out that they have been using a bible that is not accurate. They have egg on their face, many of them, and they are embarrassed. They will not admit they probably should not have been using those bibles in the first place.

A My heart goes out to some of these men. I think they love their sheep, but they have been deceived and are too proud to admit it. God, however, has a hobby. His hobby is keeping *all* of us humble.

Would you discuss in more detail NIV references to homosexuality?

A recent James Dobson newsletter tells of a lesbian who realized that the new bible versions were easier on homosexuality and were actually hindering her need for repentance. The question, "Why does the NIV omit all censuring of the sodomite or effeminate?" is answered by NIV translation stylist Dr. Virginia Mollenkott. Her recent book, Sensuous Spirituality, mentions the "great number of lesbian or gay clergy" who have confided in her "secretly." She readily admits:

- 1. Her "homosexuality" (p. 12, et al).
- 2. Her views about "working secretly within the system" (p. 48).
- 3. Her belief in "lying . . . deviousness, and downright subversiveness. . . . Subversion means a systematic attempt to overthrow or undermine . . ." (pp. 47–48).

Is it any wonder that the particulars of homosexual sin are omitted by a version that employed a closet homosexual stylist.

In Pat Robertson's February 1994 issue of *Christian American*, Dr. Mollenkott calls the God of the Judeo-Christian tradition an "abusive parent." Why does she call God an "abusive parent"? She says:

"I can no longer worship in a theological

context that depicts God as an abusive parent and Jesus as the obedient trusting child."

Mollenkott refers to god as "she" and her religion as "monism."

"The monism [Hinduism] I'm talking about assumes that god is so all inclusive that she is involved in every cell of those who are thoughts in her mind and embodiment of her image."

Her pro-homosexual book, Is the Homosexual My Neighbor? echoes her NIV's assertion (in 1 Cor. 6:9, Deut. 23:17, 1 Kings 15:12, 22:46, 2 Kings 23:7) that the bible censures only criminal offenders or prostitutes, not "sincere homosexuals . . . drawn to someone of the same sex." Few "effeminate men" (KJV) are prostitutes or commit criminal offenses of a homosexual nature. Young people desperately need the bible's warning that the "sodomite" (KJV) is engaged in a potentially deadly activity. "Shrine" or "cult prostitution" (NIV, NASB, et al.) is archaic, it is not a translation of the Hebrew, but a subjective interpretation of its meaning.

A listener from Concord, California contends that the NASB lines up better with the Nestles Greek text than the King James Version. Would you care to comment on this question?

A The reason the King James Version does not seem to be an accurate translation of the NASB/Nestle interlinear is because, as the preface to the Nestles Greek text admits: "This is not the traditional Greek text" (emphasis mine).

The KJV is a very precise translation of the traditional Greek text. Most book stores do not carry Berry's Greek Textus Receptus interlinear. If you compare the NASB to this Greek text you would find the NASB in error thousands of places. Dr. Wilbur Pickering, in his thesis work at Dallas Theological Seminary, said:

"New versions differ from the originals in some six thousand places. They are several times further removed from the originals than the King James Version."

He is saying this because the recent collation of the earliest papyri has now proven that King James readings are early, not late, as was previously supposed.

Embarrassed scholars have now thrown out that Nestle's twenty-first edition interlinear mentioned by the listener and produced a Nestle twenty-sixth edition with five hundred changes back to the King James readings. Many pastors do not know this. An example would be 1 Peter 1:22. The King James has always said "pure heart"; the new versions merely have "heart." The Nestle's twenty-sixth Greek edition had to go back to the reading, "pure heart," because it was discovered in the papyri.

We have five thousand or so Greek New Testament manuscripts extant today. Ninety-nine and 44/100 percent of these agree with each other; this is the text underlying the King James Version. The director of the British Museum, Dr. Kenyon, said, "This is the text found in the great majority of manuscripts." The King James comes from "the great majority of manuscripts." Kenyon says further, "Until 1881 it held the field as the text in practically universal use."

What happened in 1881? Two spiritualists, Wescott and Hort, changed this traditional Greek text in eight thousand, four hundred, and thirteen places using the corrupt Vaticanus manuscript. The following scenario puts an impossible strain on the imagination:

- 1. God left his church without the word from A.D. 330 (Vaticanus) to 1881; the church did not have the true word of God for fifteen hundred years.
- 2. It was restored in 1881 by spiritualists and heretics, like Wescott and Hort (Wescott and Hort called themselves heretics), using the Vaticanus manuscript, a by-product of Origen, who himself was declared a heretic by regional

- synods in Alexandria, Cyprus, Jerusalem, and a general council in Constantinople in A.D. 553.
- 3. It was refined recently by five liberal scholars, one of which was Roman Catholic Cardinal Carlo Martini of the Pontifical Biblical Institute. This institute announced in April of 1994 that fundamentalist Christians were "dangerous." Martini is said to be one of two men most likely to be selected as the next pope.
- 4. This text-type, never used by the body of Christ in the nineteen hundred-year history of the church, is accepted by the "blind," "luke-warm" Laodicean church. (This church is not commended for keeping the word, like the preceding Philadelphia church period. His word has been ousted from the pulpit; that puts him outside saying, "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice . . . "(Rev. 3:20).

This "new" Wescott and Hort Greek text was cloned for the following generation by Eberhard Nestle. In 1927 his son Erwin became its warden. He confesses: "My father knew quite well that a certain one-sidedness adhered to his text." This one-sidedness is evidenced by the critical apparatus which appears at the bottom of each page. It purports to list which ancient authorities support the new changes and which do not. Pastors and seminary students are unaware of the distorted nature of the evidence. The late Dr. Ernest Colwell, past president of

the University of Chicago and North America's preeminent textual scholar, said of the apparatus, when he was working with the International Greek New Testament Committee: "They fail to cite witnesses accurately or completely."

These admissions of "one-sidedness" and inaccuracy stem from the following facts: Only seven percent of the cursives are listed; .02 percent of the lectionaries are listed; twenty-four percent of the citations by church fathers are listed; thirty-three percent of the ancient versions are listed. We are not getting an accurate picture of the manuscript evidence in either the United Bible Societies or the Nestle/Aland Greek New Testaments.

The critical apparatus accompanying the New King James Version is equally misleading. It uses the letter "M" to indicate that a reading is supported by the Hodges-Farstad *Greek New Testament According to the Majority Text*. Readers naturally assume that the term "Majority Text" and the letter "M" represents a numerical majority of a full collation of the five thousand-plus Greek New Testament documents. Nothing could be further from the truth. Von Soden collated *only* four hundred and fourteen of the five thousand-plus documents. Even these four hundred and fourteen were not *fully* collated. Few read the preface and introduction which concedes:

"A large percentage of the material has never been fully collated... We were forced to rely on von Soden's work..." (p. vi) "As all who are familiar with von Soden's material will know, his presentation of the data leaves much to be desired." (p. xxii)

"The present edition does not cite the testimony of the ancient versions or church fathers" (p. xviii)

"What is urgently needed is a new apparatus for the gospels, Acts, and epistles covering the entire manuscript tradition. It should include complete collation of a very high percentage of the surviving Majority Text manuscripts." (p. xxiii)

"There is still much work to do in New Testament textual criticism." (p. vi)

The book of Revelation in Hodges-Farstad's so-called "Majority Text" relied, for the most part, on H.C. Hoskier's collation of the book of Revelation. In spite of the fact that the eighty or so Andreas MSS are older and stylistically superior, Hodge-Farstad relied on an equal number of MS in the 046 line. To excuse this prejudicial move, they list only one-third of the Andreas line. This distortion allows the omission of vital texts such as Revelation 1:11, "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

Dr. Jack Moorman of Great Britain did a very recent collation of the old uncials. He made some amazing dis-

coveries most seminary students have missed. He collated the old uncial manuscripts A, C, and D, and showed that they agreed with the King James readings two to one and three to two. He collated the alphabet uncials and found that they agreed four to one. They have now discovered that many of the fifteen thousand corrections on the fourth century Sinaiticus manuscripts were made before it left the scriptorium. This vindicates scores and scores of King James readings.

When Dr. Moorman looked at the ancient versions of the New Testament, he found that the fifty or sixty old Latin manuscripts agreed with the King James Version two to one. The three hundred Peshitta manuscripts agreed three to one; the Gothic manuscripts agreed three to one; the Armenian manuscripts agreed three to two. The British Museum's collection of eighty-seven thousand citations by church fathers agrees with the King James Version two to one.

The antiquity of the KJV text-type is evidenced in Joseph Bosworth's *Parallel Gospels*. It includes the Gothic version dated about 360, the Anglo-Saxon version dated between 600 and 900, the Wycliffe translation dated 1381, and the Tyndale dated 1526. Comparing them with the King James Version and the new versions quickly shows that the King James is *the* text that has been used historically by the church as far back as the Gothic period, dated 360.

Acts 2:6 says, "Every man heard them speak in his own language." God has spoken to men around the world through a text like the KJV in the German Tepl Bible,

the Italian Diodati, the French Olivetan Bible, the Hungarian Erdosi Bible, the Spanish Valera Bible, the Polish Visoly Bible, the De Grave Bible in Holland, the Russian Holy Synodal Bible, the German Luther Bible, and the Gottshcalkson Bible of Iceland. These all agree with the readings of the King James Version. The King James Bible Society (527 Benjulyn Rd., Cantonment, FL) keeps an updated list of current foreign bibles and missionaries in agreement with the KJV. People looking around at their church think *everyone* uses an NIV or another *new* version. That may be true within the context of their limited vision, but when looking back at the history of the church around the world, you will see that those sixty-four thousand missing words in the NIV have *not* been missing through the history of the church.

Q Did Jesus and the apostles, including Paul, quote from the Septuagint?

There are absolutely no manuscripts pre-dating the third century A.D. to validate the claim that Jesus or Paul quoted a Greek Old Testament. Quotations by Jesus and Paul in new versions may match readings in the so-called Septuagint because new versions are from the exact same fourth and fifth century A.D. manuscripts which underlie the document sold today and called the Septuagint. These manuscripts are Alexandrinus, Vaticanus, and Sinaiticus.

According to the colophon on the end of Sinaiticus, it came from Origen's Hexapla. The others likely did also. Even church historians, Jerome, Hort, and our contemporary D.A. Carson, would agree that this is probably true. Origen wrote his *Hexapla* two hundred years after the life of Christ and Paul. NIV New Testament and Old Testament quotes may match occasionally because they were both penned by the same hand—a hand which recast both Old and New Testament to suit his Platonic and Gnostic leanings. New versions take the Sinaiticus, Vaticanus, and Alexandrinus manuscripts which are in fact Origen's Hexapla—and change the traditional Masoretic Old Testament text to match these. Alfred Martin, who is the past vice-president of Moody Bible Institute, called Origen "unsafe." Origen's Hexapla is a very unsafe source to use to change the historic Old Testament.

The preface points out that the stories surrounding

the B.C. creation of the Septuagint (LXX) marketed today and existence of a Septuagint or a Greek Old Testament are fables. All of the Septuagint manuscripts cited in its concordance were written after A.D. 200 and represent Origen's Hexapla, in kind. The Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics elaborates, calling "the letter of the pseudo-Aristeas, a manifest forgery and the fragments of Aristobulus highly suspect." It also points out many of the LXX's Gnostic and Platonic readings.

There may be some who do not know what the Septuagint is. Could you briefly explain what it is?

A The counterfeit letter of pseudo-Aristeas said that seventy-two scholars were called, around 250 B.C., by Ptolemy, king of Egypt, to create a Greek Old Testament. This Egyptian ruler asked them a number of questions related to pagan philosophy and pagan theology. If they could answer these questions, they could be on the Septuagint "committee." The fable further states that six Jews from each of the twelve tribes were involved. The word Septuagint means seventy, however, not seventy-two. The Septuagint (LXX) cannot be the word of God for several reasons:

- 1. Only the tribe of Levi was permitted by God to write the scriptures (1 Chron. 16:4).
- 2. Any Jew living in or returning to Egypt was in direct disobedience to God's command in Deuteronomy 17:16. "But he shall not . . . cause the people to return to Egypt . . . forasmuch as the LORD hath said unto you, Ye shall henceforth return no more that way."
- 3. It contains apocryphal books such as *Tobit*, The Prayer of Manasses, 2 Esdras, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, 1 and 2 Maccabees; there are also additions to Esther and Daniel. Jesus never quoted the Apocrypha and the Jews rejected it also.

4. Origen's six-column Old Testament, the *Hexapla*, parallels O.T. versions by Theodotian, Symmachus, and Aquilla, all three Gnostic occultists.

The NIV's three letters could be changed to OOO, "Old Origen's Oracles," because in fact that is what it is.

Q If we cannot trust these other versions, would a person receive a false salvation or a false spirit from reading them?

A Second Corinthians 11:3–4 warns us that we can "receive another spirit." "But I fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ. For if he that cometh preacheth another Jesus, whom we have not preached, or if ye receive another spirit, which ye have not received..."

How will that false spirit come? We are not ignorant of his devices. Second Corinthians 11:3 warns that the evil spirit will attack "as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty." "As" is a very important word in the bible. Here it tells us that the method of attack on Eve will be repeated. The serpent used:

- 1. Subtlety: "Now the serpent was more subtil than any beast of the field" (Gen. 3:1).
- 2. He questioned and changed God's word: "Yea, hath God said? . . . Ye shall not surely die." God said in Genesis 2:17, "Thou shalt surely die." The serpent changed one word and thereby changed the entire course of history. A one-word change is subtle indeed.

First Timothy 4:1-2 says, "Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines

of devils: Speaking lies. . . . " My book, New Age Bible Versions, documents four new version stylists or translators who admitted, in their own books, their involvement with spiritism, that is, trying to make contact with the dead.

The first two, B.F. Wescott and F.J.A. Hort, discuss their club, called The Ghostly Guild, in their biographies. They were actually the fathers of the current New Age channeling movement; their Ghostly Guild evolved into the infamous Society for Psychical Research.

The third translator to confess involvement was J.B. Phillips, author of the Phillips Translation. His autobiography details his necromancy and communication with the dead.

The last and most recent revelation of "giving heed to seducing spirits," concerns Dr. Virginia Mollenkott of the NIV. Her book, Sensuous Spirituality, tells tales of her spirit guide and contact with her dead mother. The subtitle, "Out from Fundamentalism," rings like 1 Timothy 4:1–2, "Some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits." The doctrines of devils which follow includes her admitted involvement with divination through the use of Tarot cards and the I Ching.

Acts 16:16-17 tells of another woman "possessed with a spirit of divination." She actually preached the gospel saying, "These men are the servants of the most high God, which shew unto us the way of salvation." Paul did not say, "Well, this is wonderful. This girl must have gotten saved because she is preaching the gospel." Rather, he was grieved and cast the spirit out of her.

Evidently, God is not impressed when evil spirits preach the gospel; it is possible for someone to have a *spirit* of divination, "giving heed to seducing spirits," and also have an "intellectual" understanding of the bible.

New Age Bible Versions documents five new version editors who have also contracted a "dumb" spirit and lost their ability to speak. Zechariah was likewise silenced when he did not believe the words of God (Luke 1:20). Some of these same men were also involved in necromancy. I believe that communication with evil spirits brought a "dumb" spirit.

The third spirit that I see coming from these new versions is discussed in Romans 8:15 and 2 Timothy 1:7. In the latter, the bible contrasts "the spirit of fear" with "a sound mind," saying, "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind."

My book, New Age Bible Versions, documents the psychotic fears which drove one new version editor to commit himself to a mental hospital. Psychosis accompanies evil spirits, as seen in verses like Luke 9:39, where the evil spirit made someone cry out, "And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly crieth out."

The 1973 intrusion of the NIV into the church created a void which opened the door to the entire field of "Christian" psychology and psychiatry. The true word of God, the "balm in Gilead" (Jer. 8:22) had been successful in comforting the saints for thousands of years. Our Savior sent his saints a salve that "healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds" (Ps. 147:3).

But when Beelzebub, lord of the flies, sent forth his winged seducing spirits to contaminate the balm, his "dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savour" (Eccl. 10:1). Corrupted bible versions, coupled with secular psychology, can never produce a "sound mind." On the contrary, they actually fan the flames of the "spirit of fear." If the saints during the great tribulation will overcome the onslaught of the devil "by the word" (Rev. 12:11), it certainly must have the power today to carry us through this "light affliction" (2 Cor. 4:17).

If the burdens of this life seem "heavy" and not "light," a weigh-in is in order.

- Are you obeying Christ's command to "Come unto me" all ye who are "heavy laden," "casting all of your care upon him" (1 Pet. 5:7) through prayer and faith?
- Do you "come unto" his word daily or do you have the "heavy ears" of Isaiah 6:10?
- Are you carrying the heavy burden of pride? It is so heavy that it weighed Lucifer "down to hell." Proverbs 29:23 says, "A man's pride shall bring him low: but honour shall uphold the humble in spirit." His "light yoke" precludes carrying a spirit that is not "meek and lowly" (Matt. 11:28-30).
- Are you "laden with sins" (2 Tim. 3:6)?

Psychology cannot lift any of these burdens, nor can

bible versions (NIV, NASB, et al.) which omit Luke 4:18's promise sent by "the Spirit of the Lord" when Jesus said, "He hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted." If your version omits this, it is not from the "Spirit of the Lord" but from "another spirit."

This other "spirit" has left its signature elsewhere in the new versions. "The Spirit of God" (KJV) in Romans 15:19 becomes just "the Spirit" in new versions. Again, in Romans 8:15, the KJV "the Spirit" melts down to "a spirit."

New versions also drop the word "Holy" from "Holy Ghost" in Acts 8:18, John 7:39, Acts 6:3, 1 Corinthians 2:13, and Matthew 12:31. As the word "holy" is removed from new versions over and over, (i.e., 2 Pet. 1:21—NIV, NASB, et al. says "men" not "holy men"), the title Holy Bible becomes more and more the exclusive property of the King James Version.

Are new versions from "another spirit"? Jesus said in Matthew 12:33, "The tree is known by his fruit." First Timothy 4:1 reveals that "seducing spirits" will bring "doctrines of devils." Space does not permit listing all of the false doctrines of new versions detailed in New Age Bible Versions. A few examples are given here to indicate their trend away from true doctrine.

The spirit of new versions is named in 1 John 4:3. "And every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God: and this is that spirit of antichrist." New versions omit "Christ is come in the flesh" in that very verse. Their spirit then is "that spirit of antichrist." First John 4:6 elaborates that

"Hereby know we the spirit of truth, and the spirit of error." "Hereby" is referring to the denial that Jesus is Christ. New versions omit the title "Christ" another twenty-two times, further pointing to their denial in this regard.

In the book of John, chapters fourteen and sixteen, Jesus said, "the Spirit of truth" "shall glorify me." The Spirit of truth will always glorify God. We can see the spirit of error in new versions as the NIV omits references to Jesus Christ, the Lord, or God one hundred and seventy-three times; the NASB omits them two hundred and ten times.

The last spirit that I see coming from these new versions is a haughty spirit. Proverbs 16:18–19 contrasts the "haughty spirit" with the "humble spirit." Consistently, as I was collating these new versions, I saw man moving up, up, up the ladder, as God was moving down, down, down the ladder. For example, Psalm 8:5 (KJV) says, "For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels." New versions move man near the top of the ladder saying, "Yet Thou hast made him a little lower than God" (NASB). They have taken the word Elohim, which can be translated as "heavenly beings" or "angels" and translated it out of context. As a consequence, some of the teachers in the "Faith" movement say, "I am a little God."

New versions definitely soften up the sinful nature of man. For instance, 1 Corinthians 4:4 says, "For I know nothing by myself"; this is a very humble attitude. The new versions say, "my conscience is clear"; this com-

municates the exact opposite meaning. They do the same thing in Job 42:6. Here Job sees himself as God sees him; he sees his religious self-righteousness and says, "I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes." When Job sees himself in the NASB he said, "I retract." This is quite a bit different than abhorring oneself in dust and ashes. First Thessalonians 2:4, in the King James Version, says, "we were allowed of God"; God has allowed us to do some things. The new versions say we have been "approved by God." I do not know of any man that has been approved by God, "for all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." Our "peace with God" (Rom. 5:1) is the result of God's approval of the Lord Jesus Christ, not his approval of us who "scarcely be saved" (1 Pet. 4:18). This moving man up the ladder and moving his sinful nature off the pages is seen everywhere in new versions. For instance, wherever it refers to man being "ignorant" in the books of 1 and 2 Corinthians, the new versions say that he is merely "unaware." The bible is the only true mirror into which man can look and see himself as God sees him. The KJV mirror is much too clear, its light much too bright. New versions appeal to the flesh of man, not to his spirit.

How do you explain the appearance of no tampering taking place when the casual observer compares versions with the King James Version?

A I think the key word there is "casual," rather than a careful observation. You cannot casually detect a land mine, but it is deadly. Many today, and I include myself among those, are too casual with bible reading; we are not as careful as we should be. Dr. Logsdon, who renounced his involvement with the New American Standard Bible, said the reason few notice the changes is because, "It is done so subtly that very few would discover it."

Dr. Hort, the gentleman who sculpted the New Greek text behind the new versions, said it best:

"I do not think the significance of their existence is generally understood. It is quite impossible to judge the value of what appears to be trifling alterations merely by reading them one after another. Taken together, they have often important bearings which few would think of at first. . . . The difference between a picture say of Raffaelle and a feeble copy of it is made up of a number of trivial differences. . . . It is, one can hardly doubt, the beginning of a new period in Church history. So far the angry objectors have reason for their astonishment."

Hort said elsewhere:

"At present very many orthodox (but rational) men are being unawares acted upon by influences which will assuredly bear good fruit in due time if the process is allowed to go on quietly."

He said the changes are "significant" and have "important bearings," but appear "trifling" and "trivial." He notes that people are being "acted upon" but are "unaware" of it. The "few" who are pointing to the changes in new versions are disturbing their plan for the deception to "go on quietly."

Q Isn't holding to one specific version as the true word of God akin to idol worship or making it an icon?

A Webster defines an idol as a false god. Having more than one version is idolatry. Let me explain why. With one version, God is the authority. When there are conflicting authorities, as there were when the serpent challenged God's words in the garden, man becomes the arbiter, choosing which "authority" to follow. Hence man usurps the authority of God.

"God is not the author of confusion" (1 Cor. 14:33). If there is only one road, there is no confusion. When a second road forks to the left, confusion is created. It is apparent that someone is trying to seduce the traveler off of the straight and narrow path.

First Corinthians 1:10 describes the key to unity in the body of Christ. "Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you." The divisions are caused when we do not "all speak the same thing." Anyone who has ever been to a bible study where numerous versions are present has experienced this. Divisions and conflict will arise at that study over what the bible says. The attendees will "be as gods" (Gen. 3:5), deciding for themselves which rendering is "good" and which is "evil." Instead of the word correcting, dissecting, and judging us, we judge it. The multiplying of languages at the tower of Babel divided mankind; the multiplied voices of the different versions

divide the church.

Romans 8:28 can be applied, however. First Corinthians 11:18–19 says divisions serve, "that they which are approved may be made manifest among you." Since the word of God is "a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart" (Heb. 4:12), the bible version issue has a way of separating the good men from the bad boys.

Satan knows, just as he knew in the garden, that by not saying "the same thing" as God, he could create division and discord. Today the sons of God, just like Adam, yield to the same temptation. It happens under the same umbrella—the tree of knowledge. The bait, just as it was in the garden, is "good," "pleasant," and "to be desired to make one wise" (Gen. 3:6). The initial temptation is never to be "bad," although that is the result; the temptation is always to usurp the final authority of God. It occurs in the church today in the form of subtly dismantling the authority of the word of God and re-directing that authority to man or a man-made source. The Greek lexicon is the icon of choice today "to make one wise" and to change God's authoritative voice. The tree of knowledge has been recycled, its pulp pressed to create these paper popes. Lucifer boasted that he would "exalt" a "throne above" God's (Isa. 14:13). Both he and mankind vie to perch there via the corrupted bible versions.

The word of God is our only way of hearing God's voice and is his means of communicating with man. To the Laodician church he had to say, "If any man hear

my voice." His word, the KJV, has been moved outside of many churches, replaced by a pulpit hewn out of the tree of "knowledge." Jesus Christ is seeking the people in this church; he has not abandoned them. He is standing outside, at the door (Rev. 3:20). Christians will have to "go forth therefore unto him without the camp, bearing his reproach" (Heb. 13:13).

Reproach, "ah, and there's the rub," said Shakespeare. The hidden idol man has set up "in his heart" (Ezek. 14:7) is freedom from persecution. Staying within the camp, starving church members try to fill the void and "experience" Christ through goose bumps, pew jumps, psychological pumps, signs and wonders, and music that thunders. They are, as Jude 19 described, "sensual, having not the Spirit." Jesus said, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit" (John 6:63). With his word out of many churches, all that remains are the sensual "desires of the flesh and of the mind" (Eph. 2:3). "Denying the power thereof," that is, rejecting the true word of God which is "powerful" (Heb. 4:12) leaves only a "form of godliness." This brings us back to Webster, who further defines an idol as a form or appearance but without substance. The real idols today are those "forms of godliness" which Christians devise when the word, with its "Spirit," "power," and "life," are gone. "Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead" (Rev. 3:1). True spiritual life comes not from programs and high attendance, but from "the word of God, which liveth" (1 Pet. 1:23). Jesus said, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life" (John 6:63).

Only a living thing can reproduce itself. That is why new versions die when their copyright holder dies. The KJV is alive and keeps going from generation to generation. The bible is "spirit," just as God is a spirit. It has a living nature because it is the voice of God, "the voice of my beloved" (Song of Sol. 2:8).

That is why there is such a close association between the words of God and the Word, Jesus Christ. Revelation 19:13 says, "And his name is called The Word of God." John 1:1 further states, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." As important as these names of God are, Psalm 138:2 says, "Thou hast magnified thy word above all thy name."

The parallels between Jesus Christ, the Word, and the word of God are manifold. John 17:17 says, "Thy word is truth"; Jesus said, "I am the . . . truth" (John 14:6). Psalm 119:105 says, "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path"; Jesus said, "I am the light of the world" (John 9:5). Psalm 119:50 says, "This is my comfort . . . thy word": Isaiah 51:I2 says, "I, even I, am he that comforteth you."

They pulled out his beard; they pull words out of the bible to alter how we view Jesus Christ. Isaiah 52:I4 says, "His visage was so marred more than any man." They have marred the face of the written word so that we cannot detect the counterfeit when he comes. They mocked Jesus Christ; they will mock the KJV and those who hold it dear.

Actually, it is scandalous for rich Americans to have

ten versions of the bible, instead of just one. Four million dollars was invested in the New King James Version; subsequent to that, several million dollars was spent on advertising campaigns. Many tribes and peoples around the world have no King James type bible at all; the Albanian bible was destroyed during the communist regime. Many of the tribes in New Guinea do not have a bible in their language. But, these countries have no money to pay the publishers. The publishers are not interested in giving these people bibles; they are just interested in making bibles that can produce a profit for their operation.

Did not Jesus say, "He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none" (Luke 3:11). I believe the disciples fed the five thousand equally; we need to be content with just one version.

I understand that before the communists took over in Norway, they had a national turkey shoot. After everyone shot their turkey, they were given the turkey to take home, but were told, "We're going to keep your weapons." Likewise before the devil can defeat a person, he must steal their sword. Our only effective weapon against the devil is the sword of the spirit which is the word of God.

There are four ways the devil steals the sword from people. From the brutal reign of Diocletian until the 1400s, bibles were burned along with their owners. It is against the law now (we are all quite cultured, you know). The new versions are the second method of taking the word from Christians via their sixty-four thousand miss-

ing words. The third method is to destroy people's confidence in the bible, saying from the pulpit, "It should read this," or "A better reading would be this." By correcting the word of God, they are taking away people's confidence in the word of God. If a wife corrected her husband in front of the children, they would soon lose respect for their father. Likewise, when the bride of Christ corrects the voice of the Father, in front of the babes in Christ, a generation grows up that no longer "tremble at his word" (Isa. 66:5). The fourth and final way the devil steals our sword, for those who do not fall prey to the first three, is to keep us from our daily bible reading.

Revelation 22:19, one of the last verses in the bible, says, "And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life." We can see how serious God is about this when we look at the genealogy in Matthew 1, it says, "Josias begat Jechonias" (vs. 11). Jehoiakim actually begat Jechonias. Josias was his grandfather. Why does it say that? God took Jehoiakim's name out of the book of life, acting as if he had never existed. Why? Jeremiah 36 tells us Jehoiakim took a penknife to the word of God. It says he was not afraid, and when they warned him, he would not hear them. So God took his name out of the book of life.

Why did other very able researchers of past years not comment on the occult interests and affiliations of men such as Wescott, Hort, and other key people connected with the new translations of scripture? This apparently was well known among the metaphysical community.

There have been a number of books that have pointed out the occult activities of these gentlemen. My book is certainly not the only book. However, I think, for the most part, to this date these books have not received very wide circulation. The books receiving wide circulation are characteristic of scholarship today. Most scholars merely copy from one another; very few use primary sources. By "primary sources" I mean going back to the actual sources, like the autobiographies and biographies of these men. Most scholars are too busy; most college professors are too overworked. This is perhaps why the Lord gave me a disability retirement in which I spent between four and twelve hours per day doing absolutely nothing but researching this subject.

The idea of interdisciplinary study and research is almost non-existent, or very rare today. In this era of television, there seems to be only time for specialization or expertise in one field. For instance, within New Testament studies the Greek grammarian can tell you that a circumflex accent does not belong on the ante penult; church historians can tell you what Tertullian said. Secular historians, when reading about Wescott and Hort and their Platonism, would not find it alarming at

all. Very seldom do you have people who spend the time looking at all of the different areas within the confines of New Testament study.

One of the college textbooks I wrote, *Design Process and Cognitive Behavior*, discusses the synergistic effect and often revolutionary discoveries that can be had through cross-disciplinary involvement. My switch of fields, mid-career, afforded me an objectivity to the subject that I do not think most scholars that have been to seminary would have.

The other reason why many scholars have not discovered this relates to pride. Pride has an effect on people's ability to receive information. Obadiah 3 says, "The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee." If someone has a prideful heart, they are open to deception. Daniel 5:20 says Belshazzar's "heart was lifted up, and his mind hardened in pride." "Knowledge puffeth up" (1 Cor. 8:1). Deception follows like the tails on a kite. Pastors or bible teachers who become angry and contentious toward members who believe in the purity and preservation of the KJV remind me of Proverbs 13:10 which says, "Only by pride cometh contention."

The root of the problem may go beyond pride. First Timothy 6:10 says, "The love of money is the root of all evil." Too many scholars and pastors are worried about their retirement, pay check, promotion, or raises. Going against the stream of things can definitely jeopardize those things. Whenever there is a question that we cannot answer, the incidents in the book of Acts suggest the problem is rooted in either "Price" or "Pride."

Perhaps one of the reasons few scholars have seen this is because it is impossible to understand anything of a spiritual nature unless God's criteria are met. I have an appendix in my book, New Age Bible Versions, that tells how to understand spiritual things. Basically it is a "heart" problem; it is not a "head" problem. First Corinthians 2:14 says that the bible's words "are spiritually discerned." So, anything relating to the bible has to be "spiritually discerned." Appendix C talks about the seven seals on the bible. The bible tells us that it is a "sealed" book.

Romans 1:31–32 says those who are "without understanding... are worthy of death." Not understanding something spiritual seems to be related to sin, not to a lack of information. In Daniel 12:10 we read that "none of the wicked shall understand." So it is not a lack of information; it is a question of whether the person's heart is right with God. Jesus said to the Pharisees, "neither understand? have ye your heart yet hardened?" (Mark 8:17). It is amazing how many times the word "understand" and the word "heart" appear together within the same sentence, or verse or two in the New Testament. There seems to be a connection between understanding things and one's heart.

The first seal which opens the bible relates to being "born again." "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God" (John 3:3). So a scholar would have to be "born again."

The second thing is that the scholar would have to pray before he studies. I do not know that this happens in the classroom. James 1:5 says, "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God." God has a seal over spiritual information unless someone asks him first.

The third thing the scholar would have to do would be to study the bible. Proverbs 17:24 says, "Wisdom is before him that hath understanding; but the eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth." Are scholars scanning books from all around the world? Are they looking at television, magazines, catalogues, or is the actual word of God the predominant element before that person's eyes every day?

The fourth seal relates to what we think about all of the time. It says in Psalms 119:99: "I have more understanding than all my teachers: for thy testimonies are my meditation." In order to meditate on the word of God, that is, think about the word of God all of the time, we have to have it memorized. With the introduction of the new versions, memorization and meditation seem to have moved right out the door.

Seal number five relates to studying the bible daily, not skipping any days. Proverbs 8:34 says, "Blessed is the man that heareth me, watching daily at my gates." This is something that we have to do on a daily basis, not skipping days, or weeks, or months. The children of Israel had to go out and get the manna every day. They were not allowed to keep it overnight. I think that is what a lot of us do in our daily lives, and I am often guilty of it myself.

The sixth seal on the bible has to do with obedience to God. Psalm 119:100 says, "I understand more than

the ancients, because I keep thy precepts." So, someone who obeys God will understand more about spiritual matters than someone with a Ph.D. who has a head knowledge of theological matters but has hidden sin in his life.

The very last of the seven seals relates to what makes us happy. Psalm 1:2 says, "But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night." If you want to delight yourself and have a real good time, do you have an extra dessert, or buy yourself something new? What do you do? Do you think, "Oh, I'll go read the bible." Those are the people who are going to understand spiritual things.

Where is "a renewal" in Colossians 3:11 and in which versions might it be found?

A I think the question relates to chapter eight, "Seven Hills: Spires of Satan's Church." "Renewal" is a word that was introduced into the New American Standard Version; there is no such word in any Greek text, so the NASB had to put it in italics. This is just one example of the Roman Catholic vocabulary that has been introduced into the new versions. In the Roman Catholic Church, a "renewal" is merely a time when a member renews their baptismal vows and enthusiasm for God. The bible, however, says we "must" be born again (John 3:7). Roman Catholics believe that at an infant baptism one is saved and they merely renew their enthusiasm periodically.

Just as Jesus Christ has a bride, his church, so Satan, the great counterfeiter, has a whore, his church. She is described in Revelation 17:5 as "MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH." Revelation 17:9 says she sits on seven hills ("seven mountains, on which the woman sitteth"). To hide the identity of this harlot church, the NIV and NASB make five changes in the new bibles.

- 1. They omit the word "city" from Revelation 14:8 so you will not know it is a city.
- 2. In Revelation 17:9-10, they changed something very serious, and this has directly affected the exeges on Revelation 17 throughout the

body of Christ today. The King James Version says, "The seven heads are seven mountains, on which the woman sitteth." Period. A new sentence starts in verse ten, "And there are seven kings." Verses nine and ten are about different things. New versions change it and say, "The seven heads are seven hills on which the woman sits and they are seven kings." They are trying to make a connection between the hills and the kings so you will not notice that the seven hills are the city of Rome.

During the Dark Ages (A.D. 500-1500), Rome burned bibles along with their owners. Revelation 19:2 says that God will avenge "the blood of his servants at her hand." The words "at her hand" have been omitted in the NIV so the harlot will not be caught red-handed.

The pope put the Textus Receptus, that is, the traditional Greek text, on the *Index of Forbidden Books*. It was so different from the Catholic Church's Vulgate Bible, which is based on the Vaticanus manuscript. Protestants have reworked their Greek text to match Rome's Vaticanus manuscript. Roman Catholic cardinal Carlo Martini is even on the Protestant Greek New Testament committee. The prefaces to the Roman Catholic New American Bible, the NASB, and the NIV, all tell the reader that they are based on the same Nestle/UBS Greek text. It is no wonder, after twenty years of reading Roman Catholic bibles with NIV/NASB covers, that evangelical leaders signed a pact with Rome (March 1994).

Don't Aleph, B, A, and some eight other manuscripts have the Greek word for "sins" (harmatia) in James 5:16? (The Textus Receptus, the KJV, and the NKJV have "faults.")

A Manuscripts Aleph, B, A, P, as well as Scrivner's a, c, d, and Tregelles 13, do say "sins." There is also a citation by Ephraem the Syrian that says "sins." However, uncials K, L, 049, cursives 322, 323, 1846, 2298, and the majority of Greek manuscripts say the word "faults." Even textual critics like Griesbach and Alford retain the word "faults" in their text.

I would direct any reader who is looking at manuscript evidence and trying to determine what manuscripts to trust, to read Codex B and Its Allies by Herman Hoskier. Hoskier did an extensive collation of these corrupt uncial manuscripts that read "sins" in that reading (Aleph and B et al.). He proved, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the manuscripts underlying new versions, like the NIV and NASB, are totally corrupt. When you compare Vaticanus (B) and Sinaiticus (Aleph) with each other, in the gospels alone, they disagree with each other three thousand times. So, if almost all of the manuscripts in the world say "faults" and a handful of corrupt manuscripts that do not even agree with each other, say "sins," it is evident that the body of Christ throughout history has rejected these old uncials. Because these manuscripts were not copied, we have the verdict of history against them.

Why was the word "sexual" or "sexually" left out in the discussion of porneia (fornication) and only "immorality" noted?

A I have a chapter in my book called "Men Shall Be Unholy" (2 Tim. 3:2). In it I discuss how new versions have substituted the terms "immorality" or "sexual immorality" for the word "fornication." Webster's Dictionary is very clear that the word "fornication" means sex before marriage. If you look up the word "immorality," you find a definition that just says, "contrary to the moral code of the community." The word "morals" is a Latin word, moralis, which means "customs." What did God say about customs in Leviticus 18:30? He said, "Therefore shall ye keep mine ordinance, that ye commit not any one of these abominable customs."

God said, "the customs of the people are vain" in Jeremiah 10:3. We cannot go by customs or mores because customs and mores are relative. With the omission of the word "fornication" from the new bibles, we have no standards for young people to look to.

I did an informal survey at Kent State University asking college students their impressions about the word "immorality." They said that "immorality" related to things like the Vietnam War, air pollution, or things like that. So, when the NASB puts the word "immorality" in place of "fornication," they are completely missing the sin God is pointing to in his word. The NIV and New King James choose the words "sexual immorality." In a culture such as ours today, where mores are

very relative and very degraded, this reading elicits an equally vague response. When I asked students, "What is 'sexual immorality," absolutely *none* of them ever said, "sex before marriage." They would say something to me like, "Engaging in sex with someone you did not love," or "Having more than one boyfriend at a time." So the term "sexual immorality" in the New King James and the NIV will not communicate to young people the clear prohibitions inherent in the word "fornication."

Now some might say that "fornication" is a difficult word. Every first-grader is taught that ph sounds like f sometimes. Every high school student, unfortunately, has heard the word "porn." There is a trend for "dumbing down" in our schools and this trend is leaking over into the church. There is absolutely nothing wrong with a word that is clearly defined in Webster's Dictionary. As long as it is still in the dictionary, it is not an archaic word.

We have an evolution of terminology in our day. For example, consider children born out of wedlock. At one time, there was a word for those children. Of course, the children were innocent, but nevertheless, there was a stigma attached to children born out of wedlock. First there were "illegal children"; then there were "one-parent children"; and now the latest terminology is "unintended children." So we see how the terms have evolved.

A They are changing the way we think with the vocabulary that they use. Why does doulos always have to be translated one way—as "slave"—in every place in the New Testament?

A In the King James Version the word doulos is always translated as "servant." This is consistent with the dictionary definition of a servant. Webster's Dictionary defines a servant as one who exerts himself for the benefit of another master as a public servant, an official of a government. In the millennium, "we shall reign on the earth" (Rev. 5:10). Revelation 20:4 says "and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years." So calling us "servants of Christ" or a public servant in an official government is very accurate.

The word "slave" used by the NIV, NASB, and the New King James, is defined by Webster's Dictionary as a person held in bondage, a thrall, one who has lost control of himself, no freedom of action, a drudge. Having been saved for twenty years, I certainly would not describe my relationship with my beloved Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ, as someone who has "lost control, no freedom of action, a drudge," or anything like that. The NIV and NASB, in Ephesians 6:6 and a number of other places, calls us "slaves of Christ," instead of "servants of Christ." We know that we are "servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart" (Eph. 6:6). We do it because we love him and because we want to do it. In occult and New Age circles, they slanderously call Christians "slaves." The San Antonio Express News reported of this "anti-Christian" graffiti written on an altar where

Which Bible Is God's Word?—107

satanic sacrifices took place. The move of new versions toward words that are slanderous (i.e., calling Christians "slaves"), is not a move in the right direction.

In 1 John 2:17 if "passeth away" (KJV) is in the present tense, how is this different than the present tense participle in the NKJV, "is passing away"?

In the present tense there are three forms: simple (passeth), continuous (is passing), and emphatic (does pass away). The "eth" in the King James Version designates present, continuous, or repetitive action. Note the inconsistency in the New King James. "Abide" and "abideth," in the very same verse, is not changed. So my question is, why are not New King James translators consistent, saying "is passing," "is doing," "is abiding"? The "is passing" in the New King James allows for the New Age notion of entropy, a progressive slowing down of things. This conflicts with 2 Peter 3:10 which says, "The elements shall melt with fervent heat." This is a sudden dissolution of the world. New versions often give voice to some of the new scientific notions, like the theory of "ages."

Parlier you were discussing the concordat that some prominent new evangelicals and charismatics made with some of the Catholic bishops, priests, and cardinals. There is an agreement concerning proselytizing, getting along, coming to a common definition of faith and understanding, and accepting each other as brothers in Christ. Of course, we know that the Catholic Church has always held that if you do not belong to the Catholic Church, under the pope's authority, you are either on your way to "Purgatory," or some other place. Could you discuss what is taking place here, and also about the Catholic readings in new versions of the bible?

A This concord has taken place because the NIV and the NASB are so close to Roman Catholic doctrine. Twenty years of using these versions has convinced some evangelical and charismatic "leaders" that Rome is not as bad as Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, and the Anabaptists had been saying for all these years. Second Thessalonians 2:3 warned, "Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition."

The KJV translators capitalize "Man of Sin" in their dedication because they and their predecessors connected this name with the pope. Recent printings of KJVs misrepresent what the translators wrote and no longer capitalize it in the dedication. This is one of the many indications of the "falling away" being evidenced today.

The new versions follow the exact same Greek manuscripts the Catholic Church has used since Constantine (A.D. 330). The true church throughout history never used those Alexandrian-type manuscripts (B, Aleph, P75, et al.). They always knew they were corrupt. But now, in these last days of the prophesied "falling away," these manuscripts have been resurrected to prod the fall and finally to usher in the one-world church.

Having been a Roman Catholic for twenty-six years, I recognized Roman Catholic theology and doctrine as I collated the new versions. (I was saved at the age of twenty-six, and the Lord led me *out* of this false church. Revelation 18:4 says, "Come out of her, my people," so I came out.)

There are tons and tons of verses in the new versions that lend themselves to Roman Catholic theology. For instance, from reading Hebrews 1:3 we know that Jesus "by himself purged our sins." There is no co-mediatrix. The NIV omits "by himself," allowing for the co-mediatrix of the Roman Catholic Church—the "Virgin" Mary.

In Matthew 1:25 the King James says Jesus was "her firstborn son." She did have other children, as other places in the bible indicate. The NIV and the NASB omit the word "firstborn," giving heed to the Roman Catholic notion that Mary was a perpetual virgin. The NIV Old Testament capitalizes the word "Virgin," implying that it is a title for her, indicating her perpetual virginity. The King James always says, "virgin" (lowercase "v").

One of the strangest changes in new versions is in Revelation 2:15. There Jesus talks about the "doctrine of the Nicolaitanes, which thing I hate." The NIV and other new versions take out the phrase, "which thing I hate." Nico means "conquer" and laity, as defined by Webster's Dictionary, means the people as distinguished from the clergy, those not of a certain profession. Jesus hates the doctrine which replaces the New Testament priesthood of all believers with a class of clergy or a class of professional scholars who attempt to "conquer" the common "people" with their credentials. Taking "which thing I hate" out of the Bible is just another move back to Rome.

In Luke 11:38, instead of saying "washed," some new versions introduce the term "ceremonially washed," a very Roman Catholic rendering. In Luke 21:5, instead of "gifts," new versions add, "votive gifts," a Roman Catholic rendering. In Acts 12:15 instead of "angel," new versions have "guardian angel." Romans 15:16 talks about "ministering the gospel of God." New versions say, "ministering as a priest the gospel of God." They did the same thing in Luke 1:23. Instead of saying "ministration," they say "priestly service."

Throughout the New Testament, new versions distort the linear verb tense that says "we are saved." They changed this to "we are being saved." This is identical to the suggestion in Catholic and Christian by Alan Schreck. If anyone asks him if he is saved, or if a bornagain Christian asks a Catholic, "Are you saved?" they should say, "I am being saved." In other words, "I was

saved when I was baptized as an infant, and I am working my way to heaven now, so I am being saved." The KJV is idiomatically correct. New versions give a very poor translation of the linear. Our salvation is not something that we work for; it is a gift from the Lord Jesus Christ. This Roman Catholic rendering in new versions, "are being saved," supports the fallacious notion of progressive salvation.

In Matthew 12:4, instead of the "shewbread," new versions have the "consecrated bread." In John 6:33 the King James says, "For the bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven." They have changed that in some new versions to, "the bread of God is that which comes down from heaven." This supports the notion of transubstantiation—believing that Jesus Christ is the host.

There are scores and scores of verses that are giving entrée to what has historically been considered the "Whore of Babylon" Church.

The following, by Bob Kasten, sums up the situation well. Two Women & A Little House

Clausical Chinese writing depicts the word WAR in a most descriptive way. Its symbolic picture of a little house with two women inside is like a last days scenario. Abraham would agree with the Chinese illustration. The end-time house (church) has two warring women within. The Bride and the whore like the spirit and the flesh are at enmity. The virgin brides faithful love contrasts sharply with the false brides fickle lust. One desires to be filled full (EPH 5:18), the other to be fulfilled. MANY analogies could be cited, but just their attitude toward AUTHORITY will be contrasted. One woman willingly, joyfully, submits to the authority of thim whom her soul loveth-Jesus Christ, the living Ward. The other expunges authority from her vocabulary, saying, I will not have this man to rule over me. Rejecting the Lordship of Christ, she seeks many false lovers. Sad! One embraces the time-tested, Christ-honoring King James Bible as her ultimate written authority. She is labeled devisive, narrow, dinosauric and biblophobic. The other woman will acknowledge no ultimate written authority, but delights in many versions. The more the merrier and she loves the dancehall's idea of "ladies choice" like most harlot, she is attractive (to the flesh) and is called progressive, contemporary, tolerant.

This war can only intensify. But soon the voice of our Beloved will be heard (S. or S. 2:8). Glory! Till then—let's press on.

This trickle-down apostasy of our day hurts so many. A word should be said for another woman—the widow. Through no fault of her own, she, in a manner of speaking, has lost her authority. Her home church has pronounced the King Tames archaic (dead) and taken it away. She's lonely, for she will embrace no other lover. Pray for the widows.

IT STARTS WITH THE LEADERSHIP

Concerning all the changes that you have mentioned in the newer versions, do you think this is coincidental or is this a conspiracy?

A The word "conspiracy" or "conspired" is used in the Old Testament thirty times, so it is a biblical word. Note the following examples: "There is a conspiracy of her prophets... they have devoured souls... they have put no difference between the holy and profane" (Ezek. 22:25–26). "And the LORD said unto me, A conspiracy is found among the men... which refused to hear my words" (Jer. 11:9–10).

Isaiah 14 tells of Lucifer's plan to usurp God's authority. In Genesis 3 we can hear his method of accomplishing this goal. The target of God's authority—his word. The method—cast doubt upon it, saying, "Yea, hath God said?" The technique was successful in seducing Adam and Eve, and it is *still* effective.

The most common characteristic of the cults is moving the authority away from the bible. They always lead their followers to a source *outside* the bible. It may be a man, another book, or some experience. This is precisely what is happening in the church today. Pastors in the pulpit are questioning the authority of the word of God. The leadership is moving people to Greek scholars, Greek lexicons, and Greek dictionaries, or some other kind of book. Numerous *conflicting versions* set up the need for a man (i.e., a pastor with a lexicon) to supersede the bible. This is a move, ever so "subtle," back to the Roman Catholic or Old Testament priesthood which

established an intermediary between God and man. In history past, Luther rebelled against this notion, saying there was a priesthood of all believers. A recent survey in *U.S. News and World Report* claimed that only thirty-four percent of church members today believe that the bible *is* the word of God. The vast majority believe that the bible *contains* the word of God. Would you care to comment on that?

The King James Bible is the word of God. New versions contain some of the word of God. As new versions replace the KJV in sales and use, it is no wonder people sense this void. Unsaved scholars have pointed out for years that the omissions in new versions are not wholesale. The doctrine is removed only fifty to eighty percent of the time. As long as the doctrine can be found somewhere in the bible, apostates claim that version is acceptable. This contention fails when tested by scripture. The bible says that "a little leaven leaventh the whole lump" (1 Cor. 5:6). So, when there is an error one place, the poison destroys the entire version. The bible also says: "In the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established" (Matt. 18:16).

God made four gospels. A doctrine needs to be there several times to prove its authenticity. You cannot proof text when you have only one bible verse. If you were leaning on a table and someone removed one of the legs, it would be unstable. If your employer omitted fifteen days pay from your salary, protest would ensue, yet the NIV's fifteen omitted verses do not raise an eyebrow. (Matt. 17:21; 18:11; 23:14; Mark 7:16; 9:44, 46; 11:26; 15:28; Luke 17:36; 23:17; John 5:4; Acts 8:37; 24:7;

28:29; Romans 16:24, just like the NWT!) If you went outside and found that someone had stolen one of the tires from your car, you would strongly object. Why are some Christians reluctant to object when words and verses are removed from their bibles? Luke 12:34 says tellingly, "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

I think that only those who see the bible as a text-book, and not as Job 23:12 says, "more than my necessary food," would approve of a bible like the NIV or NASB where there are sixty-four thousand missing words. Most of the people of the world today do not even have a whole bible, and so if new versions remove the doctrine in only one portion, that may be the only portion that these poor people have.

A well-known Christian often tells his story of bringing a suitcase of bibles into communist China. When he and his suitcase found their way to an underground house church, he was dismayed as he watched them tear the covers from his bibles and then tear the pages from the bindings. He was then told, to his surprise, that due to the scarcity of bibles, members could receive only one of the books of the bible, or several chapters of the bible.

Within the confines of that one book, the member should find the essentials of the Christian faith to sustain him daily. God knows that we need a complete and balanced diet every day. We need three meals and three chapters of the bible every single day. Within those three chapters, we need to find all of the essentials of the faith: the deity of Christ, salvation by faith, and the comfort of the scriptures. The enemy knows that God's soldiers cannot oppose him strongly if they have spiritual food that has been depleted of many of its nutrients. Anyone who would contend that these new versions *contain* the truths of the faith, *somewhere* in them, does not really understand that the bible is *more* than our necessary food.

"Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God" (Luke 4:4). Is that in your NIV? We need every word!

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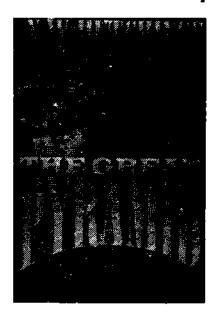
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